Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, March 11, 1818.

(Volume 29.) (Number 1449.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

IN EQUITY.

HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,

BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND

JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,

AGAINST

Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above Cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November last, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Monday, the Twenty-third day of March (instant) at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military square within the Town walls of Bombay formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield deceased, containing two hundred & fifty square yards, or there abouts.

The Situation of the Premises has the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military square, & also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by application at my Office at any time during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application to Robert Edward Stephenson Esquire.

EDWARD WM. HUNT,
Master in Equity.

Bombay, 2d March 1818.

જાહેર ખબર*

રીકાડરની કોરટમાં*

ઇકોટીમાં હેનરી નારમેન અને જીમશ નારમેન જેનો વકીલ છે જીમીશ ઠોશારન રમીનટન* અને તેનીશામાં બે દાવાદાર બરશાલમાં રજર* તેબાબે કોરટમાં ડીકરી પશાર થાએ છે તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ઘર ૨ લીલાંઉમાં વેચવાનાં છે* અને તેબેકુ ઘરોનો ઇક લાટ કરીને ઇકઠાંજ વેચશે વાશતે જે કોઇ ખરીમત વધારીને લેશે તેહને આપશે* અને ઇ લીલાંઉથા શે મીશતર ઇંટની આકરીશમાં શો મવારને દાહડે તારીખ ૨૩ મી મારચ ૧૮૧૮ બારઉપર ઇક કલાકને અમલે* અને મીલીટારી ઇશકોઇરની ઇશતરીટમાં ઇબે કુ ઘરો ઇકઠાંછે* અને ઇ બેકુ ઘરો અશલ મરનાર મીશતરીશ મેરી રટરફીલડનાં કુતાં* અને ઇ બેકુ ઘરોની જગો ૨૫૦ વાર ઇશકોઇ રછે* અને ઇઘરો શારી ખુલી જગોમાં છે* અને ઇ ઘરો બે તરફથી ખુલાંછે* ઇક તરફ મીલીટારી ઇશકોઇરમાં* અને ઇક તરફ રટરફીલની ગલીમાં ખુલું છે* જેહને ઇ ઘરો લેવાની ખાહેશ હોઇતે લીલાંઉ થાબાથી દીન ૭ અગાઉ મીશતર ઇંટની આકરીશમાં આવીને શરવે લીલાંઉનાં કંડીશનયી વાકેફથાઇ* અગર કોઇને ઇઘરો જોવાની ખાહેશ હોઇતો મીશતર ઇશટીમીનશન પાશેથી રજાલઇને જોઇ* તા ૨ મારચ ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી*

ઇડવરડ ઉલીઅમ ઇંટ
માશતર ઇકોટીનો

॥ श्री ॥

जंजीरे मुंबई येथील रीकार्डर कोडर्तात ईकवैटींत दावा हेंनरी नेारमेन व जीनीस नेारमेन वीद्यमान मेस्तर जोमीस गार्थान रमींटनं याचा दावा बारथेालेामो वरेजर याव र केला॥

तारिख १० नवेंबर सन १८१७ चेतेरखीची सदरहू कजीया बाबत हुकुम नामा जला आहे त्याप्रमाणे खाली लीहीलेलीं ठीकाणे येक लाटकरून बुरजाकीनारी इकवेटीचा मास्तर याचे घरीं सेामवारीं तारीख २३ मार्च महीन्यांत उघडें लेलावकरून आधीक कीमत चढेल त्यास बीकली जातील॥

ट्रेान एह्याचीं घरें येक येकासीं जोडलीं आहेत तीं मुंबई चे शहरपन्यांत मीलीटारी स्क्वेायेर येथे आहेत तीं पुर्वी मेस्त्रीस मेरी रटरफीलडईची मीलकहेाती फुटी सुमार २५०.

टीकाण मजकुरची अहवालतर पुछलेकडे मीलीटारी स्क्वेायेर मेाकळे जागेचा फायदा आहे व पुछलेकडे रटलफीलडची आळी आहे जमीन तर संमचैरसहेाईल॥

बीकरीचा करार बीकरीचे पुर्वी सातरेजपर्यंत मास्तर याचे हाफीसांत येउन पाहावा व एबर्ठ इडवर्ड ष्टीफीनसन स्क्वेायर याजकडे वीचारल्यास ठीकाणे दाखवीतिल तारीख ६ मा हेमार्च सन १८१८ इंग्रेजी॥

A CARD.

It is requested that Advertisements to be inserted in this Paper, may be sent, as early as possible on Tuesday if only in English, four in the afternoon, will be in time, but if in any of the Native languages, they ought to be sent as early in the day as possible.

Bombay, 11th March, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Packets now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ships Orpheus and Adamant will be Closed on the 20th of this month.

C. LAW,
H. M. Dy. P. Mr. Ge eeral.

BOMBAY, His Majesty's Post Office 9 March 1817.

FOR RETAIL SALE

AT

CAPTAIN THIROT HOUSE

In Military Square

From the French Ship

FRANKLIN,

From Bordeaux

A few Dozen best quality of Medoc Wine,
Ditto ditto Hermitage,
Ditto ditto Sautern,
Ditto ditto Champaign,
Ditto ditto Frantignan,
Ditto ditto old Cognac,
Ditto ditto Ratafia,
Ditto ditto Brandy Fruit,
Ditto ditto Anchovys & Olives,
Ditto ditto Oil,
Ditto ditto Grenoble Gloves for Lady's and Gentlemen.
A few pieces of fine Cambrick.

Bombay, 11th March 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR ENGLAND DIRECT.

To Sail in all March

THE VERY SUPERIOR FAST SAILING SHIP

Albinia A. 1.

New Coppered, burthen 500 Tons,

JAMES NORTON

(Late Chief Officer in the Hon'ble C's. Service)

Commander,

HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers, with Medical assistance.

Apply to the Commander on the Esplanade, or to CURSETJEE and JEHANGEER ARDASIER.

Bombay, 11th March, 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED

ESTATE

By desire of the Executor

IN INDIA,

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES,

On Friday the 2d April next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 11th March 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1818.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. GRAVENOR of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarcation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the Capture of the Fort of Nowapoora by a Detachment under the command of Major Kennett, and to express the cordial approbation of government to that officer and to all engaged on the occasion.

The Governor in Council highly approves of the measures adopted by Captain Barton, and of the conduct of that officer and of the troops under his command in surprizing and dispersing a body of the enemy under Baboo Row Lambia who had descended into the Concan and plundered the villages Yeddally, Kurro, Petelgaum and Omergaum; by which their intentions of committing further depredations have been frustrated.

Bombay Castle 3d March 1818.

Mr. David Forbes having produced a Certificate from the Secretary at the East india House of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, he is accordingly admitted and appointed an acting Ensign from the date of his arrival until his relative rank is received frem the Honorable Court.

Ensign G. J. Paul is appointed Linguist in the Mahratta Language to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry from the 1st Instant.

The Right Honorable the governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Capon of the 2d 1st Regiment Native Infantry to act as Line Adjutant to the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy so long as there may be a necessity for the detachment moving about the Country: date of appointment the 8th February 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Colonel Burr 1st-7th Regt. from Poona.
Lieutenant Mc'Keever 3d Regiment from Guzerat.
Lieutenant Ovans European Regiment from ditto.
Assistant Surgeon George Sharp 2d-3d Regiment from Surat.
Doctor Meek from Poona,
DEPARTURES.—Captain Downes, Pioneers to Deccan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 8th, Vigilant Armed Boat, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.
Ditto 10th, Brig Ariel, Commander J. C. Batta, from Columbo.
Ditto Ditto Grab Ship Asia Felix, Nacqudah Moosajee Calla, from Bengal.
PASSENGERS PER ARIEL.—Vantloegh Esq. Mr. G. Gander, Mr. C. Tacket.
PASSENGERS PER ASIA FELIX.—S. do C. d' Andrade
DEPARTURE.—March 4th, the Hon'ble C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain Chas. Scaly, to Coast of Scind and Cutch.
Ditto 5th The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Capt. John Hall, to the Persian Gulph.
Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Neizmoodeen, to Porebunder.
Ditto 7th, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Commander Antonio Fernandes de Silva, to Damaun.
Ditto 8th, Ship Jessey, Captain A. Landale, to Bengal.
PASSENGERS PER JESSEY.—Mrs. Landale.
PASSENGERS PER ANGELICA.—Three Portuguese.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS
At Hedgeree,

Jan. 18. Schooner *Brothers*, Captain Peter Gordon, from Ochotsk 18th October.
Ship *Argo*, Captain W. Barclay, from Liverpool 5th August and Madeira 30th August.
Ship *Commerce*, Captain W. Dolge, from Manilla 18th Nov. and Malacca 15th Dec.
American Brig *Bramin*, Captain J. Batchelder, from Marseilles 8th Aug. and Gibralter 30th August.
19 Ship *Asia*, Captain T. D. Fancy, from China 2d Dec. and Malacca 10th December.

Ship *Marchioness of Wellesley*, Captain Robert Boon from Rangoon 30th December.

20. Ship *Flora*, Captain W. Hammon, from Manilla 18th Nov. and Malacca 16th December.

Ship *Mary*, Captain C. W. Allen, from Batavia 5th Dec. and Penang 15th December.

21. Ship *Lord Cathcart*, Captain J. Talbert, from England 5th September.

Ship *Caledonia*, Captain E. B. Roberts, from Fayal 13th September.

24. Grab Ship *Cawdry*, Nacoda, from Tellichery 8th September and Coringa 27th December.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—*War-Office, Sep.* 19, 1817.

DRAGOON GUARDS, 14th Reg.——Moseley to be Cornet, without pur. v. Beamish, prom.

LIGHT DRAGOONS, 7th Regt.—E. H. Ball, Cornet, by pur. v. Mytton, retired.

10th.—Cornet Thos. Otway, Lieut. by pur. v. Jackson, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons. Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, Marquess of Carmarthen, Cornet, by pur. v. Otway.

12th—John Robbins, Cornet, by pur, v. Hawkesley, prom.

15th.—Veterinary Surgeon Henry Hogreve, from half-pay of the 2d Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion, to be Veterinary Surgeon, v. Conrad Dallwing, exchanged.

24th.—Cornet F. A. D. Maxwell, Lieut. v. R. J. Shaw, deceased.

19th.—Lieut Fred. Johnstone, from the 6th Dragoons, Capt. of a Troop, by pur. v. Rhodes, retired. G. B. Hall, Cornet, by pur. v. Hall, prom, in the 13th Light Dragoons.

FOOT, 2d Regt.—Brevet Lieut. Col. James Florence de Burgh, Major, v Conolly, deceased. Lieut C. Boyd, from the 63d F. Capt. of a Company. v. De Burgh.

3d.—Lieut. T. H. Owen, from half-pay of the Regiment, Lieut. v. C. Jackson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

17th.—Ensign Wm. Dospard, Lieut. without pur. v. A. Poyntz, prom. in the 69th F. Tho. Pooler, Ensign, without pur. v. Malkin, prom.

18th.—Lieut. Fred Farquharson, from half-pay of the 75th F. Lieut. v. T. F. Boyle, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

19th.—Lieut. F. Hughes, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, Lieut. v. Layton, exchanged. Second Lieut. F. Tydd, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, Ensign, v. Taomton, deceased.

26th.—Robert Byers, Ensign, by pur. v. Dupre prom.

34th.—Capt, Moyle Sherer, from half-pay of the Regiment, Capt. of a Company; v. F. Hay, exchanged. Thomas Butler, Ensign, by pur. v. Hay, prom.

36th.—Henry Fothergill, Ensign, by pur. v. Gillam, prom. in the 17th F.

37th.—Lieut. T. Valiant, from the 24th Light Dragoons, Capt. of a Company, by pur. v. Hicks, prom.

39th.—Lieut. A. G Speirs, from half-pay of the Regiment, Lieut. v. W. J Hughes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

41st.—Lieut. J. H. Jeboult, from half-pay of the Regiment, Lieut. vs Benoit Bender, exchanged.

53d.—H. W. Coultman, Ensign, without pur. v. G. Aufrere, prom.

56th.—Assist. Surg. Pat. Mackenzie, from the 65th F. Assist.-Surg. v. Radford, exchanged.

58th.—Lieut. John Nunn, from half-pay of the 99th F. Lieut. v. J. T. West, exchanged.

60th.—Ensign C. H. Somerset, Lieut. v. Bermaed, whose promotion has not taken place.

63d.—Ensign G. Palmer, Lieut. without put. v. Boyd, prom, in the 2d Foot. Ensign G. Gordon, from the Royal West India Rangers, Ensign, v. Plamer.

65th.—Assist. Surg. H. W. Radford, from the 56th F. Assist. Surg. v. Mackenzie, exchanged.

73d.—Henry Eyre, Ensign, by pur. v. Bigham, retired.

85th.—Capt. C. C. Johnson, from half-pay of the Regiment, Capt. of a Company, v. D. M'Dougall, exchanged.

95th.—To be Captain of a Company, by purchase; Lieut. G. H. James, v. Fracklin retired.—To be Lieutenants; Ensign Peter Forbes, by pur. v. James. Lieut. G. Wood, from half-pay of the Regiment, v. T. Egan, exchanged.

99th.—Ensign E. S. Bradley, from half-pay of the late Nova Scotia Fencibles, Ensign, v. W. R. Smyth, exchanged.

100th.—Lieut. Wm. H. Stewart, from the 11th Light Dragoons, Capt. of a Company, by pur. v. Minchin, exchanged.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Assist. Surg. T. Proudfoot, from half-pay of the 27th F. Assist. Surg. v. Philip O'Reilly, exchanged.

ROYAL WEST INDIA RANGERS.—Gentleman Cadet John D. M'Konachie, from the Royal Military College, Ensign, without pur. v. Gordon, appointed to the 63d F.

1st CEYLON REGIMENT.—First Lieut T. Wilkinson from half-pay of the late 4th Ceylon Regiment, First Lieut. v. Hone, deceased. Lieut. Robert Toyton, from the 19th F. First Lieut. v. Hoghes, exchanged. Second Lieut. B. Mackenzie, from the Javanese Corps, Second Lieut. without purchase.

2d—First Lieut. Wm. Boyton, Adjutant, v. Smyth, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

[*The Cronicle,—Sept.* 23.

CALCUTTA MARRIAGES.

At Chandernagore, on Saturday last, the 7th instant, Mr. L. Peters, to Miss Jennett De Rose.

On the 10th instant, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Willis, Henry Lewelin, Esq. of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Anna Eliza Lambert.

At Berhampore, on Sunday the 18th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Ensign John Savary, eldest son of General Savery, and Nephew to the Duke of Roveigo, to Elizabeth McCraken, widow of the late Lieutenant McCraken, and daughter of Major General Marley.

On Monday last, the 19th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. William Dickson, to Miss Matilda Gwynne, second daughter of the late St. George Gwynne Benjamin, Esq. of Calcutta.

On Thursday last, the 22d inst. at Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, John Taylor, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Scott Esq. of this City.

BIRTHS.

At Tippacollah, (Firreedpore,) on the 16th instant, the Lady of C. B. Eweller, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, Mrs. E. Fraser, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Irvine, 11th N. I. of a Son.

On Thursday last, the 22d instant, Mrs B. Barber, *junior*, of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs John Martin, of a Daughter.

On the 23d instant, the Lady of T. Gillenders, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, the infant Son of Mr. L. F. Pereira.

On Monday evening the 19th instant, at his house in Clive Street, after a few hours illness, John Eliot Esq. Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta and President of the Police Board, and Board of Conservancy, aged 55 years.

On the same day, the infant Son of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of the Civil Service.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Wednesday se'night, at Hull, the wife of John Silvester, mate of the Greenland ship Venerable, of *two girls and a boy*, all in a fair way of doing well.

August 28th in Exeter, the wife of the Rev. J. H. P. Polson, of a daughter.

August 23d the wife of James Bond, jun a chairman, in Lampard's-buildings, Bath, of three children, two boys and a girl.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday se'night, Mr. Dear, to Miss Mary Denton, both of Scothorne, near Lincoln. The banns were forbidden on the third time of asking by a disappointed fair one, who thought she had a demand on the swain he having kept her company for 20 years, and promised her marriage. Her opposition, however, was ineffectual.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst at his house at Kensington, Charles Hicks, Esq aged 60, for many year an underwriter at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Lately, at Shene, Surrey, in her 68th year, Mrs. Corbett Hall, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Hall, of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of the late Lord W Manners.

On Friday last, in Carlisle, Musgrave Lewthwaite, Esq. aged 42. His servant went to call him in the morning, but he not answering, she entered and found him speechless, labouring under an apoplectic fit.

On Monday, at his house in Hanover-square, aged 72, Sir James Earle, Knight, F. R. S. Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, many years Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty and his Household.

On the 28th ult. in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 31, the Rev Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, A. M. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Holme, Vicar, of Whalley, Lancashire.

At her seat, Twickenham, on Sunday night last, the Viscountess Howe, aged 75, widow of William Lord Viscount Howe, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas Earl of Strafford.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

I am a native of the town of Shrewsbury, and was much gratified, by your inserting in your most interesting paper, the account of the Races and Ball on the 19th of September, I am only a poor Sub or would subscribe immediately to your paper, aye and pay the damage ten times over but I am poor, very poor.

Dear Mr. Editor if you see any thing more about *dear dear* Shrewsbury, pray put it in to the paper, dont mind the joke about the Clock, but believe me.

Yours truly

Camp, AMOR,
March 1st

If we knew how to address our paper to this truly patriotic youth, it should be regularly sent him.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11th March 1818.

On Sunday morning, a most impressive discourse was delivered by the Reverend George Martin A. M. applicable & alluding to the late melancholy event. A more appropriate one we never heard. The event and the reasonings on it were delivered in a tone of chastened eloquence that must we are persuaded have drawn the attention of every individual of the very numerous congregation, that attended, to the uncertainty of this life, and the necessity of preparing for the next. the text was taken from the 4th Chapter of the Epistle General of St. James, and a part of the 4th verse, "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow."

It appears that one of the American Ships on her passage to this port, spoke an American Sloop of War, who informed her, that there was a great probability, of a rupture again whith Algiers.

Our Batavian correspondent informs us, that the Dutch are raising a Corps of Javans, for the propose of taking possession of Malacca.

We have received neither Madras or Bengal Journals since our last, and our English papers have been so well culled that but little interesting remains.

The Sapho, and Colombo are both due, and may be daily expected.

We understand the Ship building at Damaun for Messrs. Pereira and Co. will be launched on the next springs.

The following Ships are Loading.

Adamant, and Orpheus, } Free Trader for London.
Hamooyan Shaw, for Bengal.
Brig Prime, for Malay Coast.
Lovely Tish, and Ahmoody, } for Bussorah.

The Garrison of Singhur consisting of seven hundred Gosains and four hundred Arabs with some Mahrattas were allowed to march out with their Arms and private property. The Gosains and Arabs are to proceed to Ellichpoor accompanied by an agent on the part of the British Government and they are bound down not to enter any Service or commit any depredations upon the roads Hostages have been delivered over for the due fulfilment of this agreement.

Mr. Elphinstone is proceeding with an Auxiliary Battalion and Captain Davies's Horse towards Moreishwur for the purpose of meeting the Rajah of Sattarah.

We have been favoured with a Mahratta Copy of a Proclamation, issued by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Deckan, declaratory of the views of the British Government and the policy intended to be pursued towards Bajee Row and the territories dependant on the late Government of Poona. That important document adverts in the first instance to the disorganized and rebellious condition of the country, on Bajee Row's accession to the Peishwaship, to the confused and insecure state of his power and Government, which led to its usurpation by Jeswant Row Holkar, to his flight from Poona to Bassein and the pusillanimous abandonment of his capital to that enterprizing Soldier.

The Proclamation notices the Alliance that was under those circumstances formed with the British Government, the Troops that were immediately furnished on the faith of that connection, and his consequent restoration to his Government. The beneficial effects of that Alliance in reviving the prosperity of his country, notwithstanding the destructive farming system by which it was managed; the personal happiness which Bajee Row enjoyed under the British protection and the rapid and immense surplus Revenue which flowed into his Treasury are depicted, and the anxiety which we manifested to adjust those claims of a pecuniary nature which the Head of the Mahratta Empire possessed on its subordinate branches which it was its policy to keep alive, and the occasional assertion of which was pregnant with so much evil and injustice is adverted to. It then explains that the deputation of Gungather Shastry the Guycawar Minister to Poona under the guarantee of the British Government had for object the settlement of the pecuniary claims between the two states by which the Interest of Bajee Row would be greatly promoted, adverts to the Shastree's assassination by the official functionaries of Bajee Row on consecrated ground, a deed which the general voice of the country declared could not have been perpetrated without the orders of Bajee Row. It refers to the delicacy forbearance and moderation which the British Government manifested on the occasion by merely requiring the surrender of Trimbuckjee Dainglia as the murderer, without throwing the slightest suspicion against the character of its Ally; that this demand however was not voluntarily complied with but enforced at no small degree of expence to the British Government, that as soon as Trimbuckjee was given up, the former relations were instantly restored. The Proclamation next notices the extensive intrigues which Bajee Row commenced in rousing the Native states to a resistance of the British Government, in exciting disturbances in his own country and in raising Troops on the plea of suppressing those insurrections, and the measures of precaution which we pursued to suppress those disturbances which led to our investing the City of Poona, that Bajee Row became thus subject to our power, It points to those repeated professions and acknowledgments which Bajee Row has made of his being indebted to the British Government for his existence as a sovereign, and of his gratitude for the blessings he had enjoyed, and to the necessity of concluding another treaty in confirmation of that of Bassien, for the purpose of depriving him not of his sovereignty but of the means of intriguing to the prejudice of the Alliance. The Proclamation proceeds to explain the objects of the late arrangements for suppressing the Pindaries whose depredations has devastated Bajee Row's territories, that he confest that it would be a measure highly conducive to his interest and engaged to cooperate in its accomplishment, but that under these fair promises the most active extensive and powerful Engines were secretly set to work to organize a force to oppose us; that he seized a moment which he thought favourable, attacked the Troops of his Ally, and burnt and plundered the British residency and cantonments.

That the Company's subjects passing through his country in the security of existing Treaties were seized and imprisoned and British officers on the road to Poona murdered in the most inhuman and disgraceful manner and the perpetrators retained in his service. It notices the recal of Trimbuckjee to his Councils and thus becoming a participator in his crime, and the invitation given to the Pindaries to enter and plunder his territories. It declares that Bajee Row had by these acts abandoned the duties of a sovereign and pronounces his unfitness to govern; it proclaims his deposition and developes the determination of the British to place the country under the Company's government. It details the Military arrangements in progress for that purpose and our determination to rescue the Rajah of Sattarah from the custody of Bajee Row and to establish a Principality for the maintenance of his rank and dignity with which view the Rajah's flag had been displayed at the fort of Sattarah. That the Maha Raja's teritories should be governed by his own laws but that the British authority would be introduced into those to be reserved to the Company. It adverts to the principles of justice which distinguish our administration and warns all of the consequences of adhering to the fortunes of Bajee Row.

We have attempted to give the purport only of the Proclamation which is dated the eleventh of last month. It is a most important & interesting document. It has been received with feelings of the highest satisfaction, by the Inhabitants of the Concan and we doubt not has produced effects equally cheering and exhilarating to the great & valuable mass of the population of the Deckan. Thus has the power and influence of the mild and inoffensive Government of the Brahmins terminated, we trust for ever.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1818.

The Charge to the Grand Jury delivered by Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knight.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

"I should consider any lecture upon those duties, which you are now about to perform, to be at best but an idle parade. It might indeed be even offensive to Gentlemen whose frequent attendance at this place of late years must have given them ample experience, and whose past discharge of the important trust bears sufficient testimony, that they do not stand in need of any instruction. If I were to offer any thing in the nature of advice, I should do it by referring you to the oath you have just taken; for it is a compendium of the duty of a grand juror. It comprises the whole of it, and I have too much respect for you, Gentlemen, to suppose, that you will not keep it steadily in your minds, or that you would not act up to its precepts upon principle, even if you had not sworn to abide by it in terms.

"Independently of the interest which you all have in preserving the peace and good order of this settlement, you cannot, I am persuaded, but feel a wish, if any thing should occur to you, by which the security of the people, within the jurisdiction, may be better effected, to represent it to the Court. I can, I believe, venture to assure you, that you may do it in a full confidence of your representations, meeting with due attention. This suggestion I keep entirely distinct from such presentments, technically speaking, as you have sworn to make, if any abuse, by which the good government of this city may be effected, shall, in any manner, have come within your knowledge.

"Considering the short time which has elapsed since the close of our last Sessions, the offences in the Calendar are pretty much what our late experience, and possibly, the population of this place, might have led us to expect—but, for reasons which I shall mention, I confess myself inclined to believe, that the Calendar, is limited to its present number more from the non-apprehension of offenders, than from the prevention of offences.

"From the nature of one Felony, which will, and, another, I am sorry to say, which will not be brought before you, you may perhaps be led to infer, that our present system of Police is not exactly suited to the protection of the people. The one, on account of which some persons are now in custody, is shortly this; and you will observe (I mean if the evidence, when it comes before you, should justify the observation,) that, in the discovery of those offenders, the Police had no share. It seems, that Mr. Mercer had sent several (I think 180) pieces of cloth to his Dobee, to be washed. This Dobee was in the habit of employing a Hackery, owned by two young men. From the informations, I should judge them to be boys. After these cloths had been washed, they were put up into two large bundles, weighty enough, as you will hear, to require eight coolies to carry them; and dispatched them on this Hackery to Mr. Mercer's; the two owners accompanied. In the middle of the day, in the most populous part of the town, they were accosted by two men, who assumed an air of authority, and demanded their pass. The elder brother said, he had none, but, would immediately go to the Police Office and procure one. They thus got rid of one of the parties in charge; and he had no sooner gone, than they declared to the other, that those cloths had been some short time before stolen from them. They desired him to proceed along with them, which he did. When he had gone on through two or three streets, they ordered him to alight from the Hackery. He did so—whether in terror or not, he will tell you. They gave him some slaps on the face, with what degree of violence, does not appear; but they were sufficiently violent to answer the purpose of the robbers; for the boy ran off crying. He took the way he had come, in a hope of meeting his brother. When he got to the Loll-Bazar, he fell in with the Dobee, and told him what had passed. The

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Dobee, in great alarm, as he was responsible to Mr. Mercer for the delivery of the cloths, desired this boy to take him to the spot where he had left the Hackery. On their arrival there, the Hackery was gone,—an alarm was raised—all enquiry made, and the Dobee offered a reward of ten rupees for information. A man told him the direction in which the Hackery had been driven. The Dobee and the boy proceeded onwards, until they heard from the Butcher that it had stopped opposite to his door—that the two parcels had there been taken off, and conveyed away by eight coolies. He looked about, as he was giving the information, and exclaimed, 'There are two of the coolies who were employed in carrying off the parcels.' After having taken the parcels to their destination, the coolies had returned. The Butcher seized them, and, after some struggle, they were secured. They then undertook to show where the property was left. A Tuannadar, who was sent for, accompanied, and it was found in a house pointed out by the coolies. It seems to have been suitably disposed of; for the lower part was a common bawdy house,—the upper a receptacle for stolen goods.

"The case, which will not come before you, is as follows:—A Jew merchant had a godown, in which he had stolen bale-goods at some distance from his house. It happened that about noon one Sunday, he went out to take walk. He passed his own godown, there he saw a number of Hackerys at the door of it, and a number of people in the inside, removing his bales to the Hackerys. He was well pleased, for he took for granted that his Sircar had found a purchaser; never suspecting that in a public street and in open day, such an outrage could be attempted. He pursued his walk, and arrived at his own house, where, by the merest accident, the Sircar had come. The Merchant asked what he was doing there? He said he had come to make up the accounts, as he had not had time to do it the day before. He was then told that the godown was open, that a number of Hackerys were at the door, and a number of people removing the bales. The man said it was impossible, for he had the key in his possession. You may suppose they became alarmed—they went to the godown. They there saw the Hackerys, some of them loaded in the street. A man, like a Sircar in appearance, and about eighty coolies hard at work in the inside. On the appearance of the proprietor they all made off; from which I conclude that they were all aware of the lawlessness of the act they were engaged in. Yet, of the whole number, there has not one been apprehended. This in itself, is rather a formidable gang."

"I confess, Gentlemen, it would be extremely satisfactory to me to have a list of all complaints made at the Police Office, filed with the Clerk of the Crown a day or two before each Sessions. I mean complaints of all Felonies and Larcenies, whether any step has or has not been taken in consequence. I should not mention it, if I could foresee, that it would be attended with any inconvenience. It would at least show us how far the activity of our Police is proportioned, to the activity of those who employ themselves in the violation of property. It might enable Grand Juries to make enquiry of those who have been injured; and to ascertain, whether the offences were committed, or the offenders escaped from negligence, or worse motives on the part of the Police establishment; and it would enable us to judge, whether or not those complaints, which are made of the want of protection, are founded in justice.

"Having heard so very much upon this subject, I should consider myself guilty of a breach of duty, if I failed to submit my sentiments to your consideration; but it is proper for me to state distinctly, that I am not possessed of any specific information. If, therefore, what I have heard has not been heard by yourselves, I desire that it may not have any weight, for you are all, at least, as likely as I am to be well informed on the subject. I must also desire, if your inferences from facts, which I believe, cannot be denied, do not correspond with mine,—that mine may be rejected. I am led to conclude that the offences committed are infinitely more numerous, than the offenders brought to justice, and some of the grounds upon which I have come to that conclusion, I shall state to you.

"We have all, since the last Sessions, seen advertisements of thefts and robberies in the public prints. I can't say how many I have seen—perhaps a dozen. I don't, however, profess to be accurate; not is it necessary that I should be so. You have all seen them, and I do not discover from the Calendar that there has been an apprehension in any one of them. This may form a datum for calculation. If we know that a given number of offences have been committed, and that not an offender, in any one of them, has been apprehended, we must, I think, conclude, that the number of escapes from justice are truly alarming. It will be necessary, by the way, to consider how very few offences there are, which come to our knowledge by public advertisements.

"I think I may say of those who are brought here for trial, that as many are secured without, as there are with, the intervention of the Police. I beg of you to observe it, and I believe you will find, when the cases come before you, that there is hardly any instance of an offender having been taken up by the Police, who did not throw himself into its hands. They are not caught by justice in its pursuit, but have actually cast themselves into its clutches. All persons in the detection, of whom the Police seems to have had any merit, have been seized from having attempted to pass laden with their spoils, under the eyes of some Chokeyedar. How few there are, who, from such accidents, have miscarried, I must leave you to calculate; but there is not a single instance within my recollection, in which I should say that a thief or a robber had been brought to justice, by the intelligence and activity of the Police. There may be such cases, although I never knew or have forgotten them—but upon this point also, you may form as accurate a judgment as I can.

"I hope it will not be supposed by any body that, from what I have said, I intend to cast any sort of reflection on the Gentlemen, who are in the Commission of the Peace. I have no such intention—far from it. My opinion is, and I have often declared it, that situation as they are, or as they imagine themselves to be, they cannot possibly do their duty to the Public. Among other things I have heard many insinuate—and I fear the Magistrates themselves (why I can't say,) are not free from the belief that this Court looks upon them with a jealous eye. For my own part, as one of the Judges, I wish to repel the insinuation as a slander. As individual Judges nothing could be more unconstantial than any interference with the Magistrates in the execution of their office. Should their conduct come judicially before us, (I belive I speak the sentiments of us all, I am confident as to my own) if there was any thing of corruption or oppression in the case, we would inflict a punishment of the extremest rigour; for none could be considered too rigorous. But, if their intentions appeared to be upright—if they acted, from what they conceived to be necessity—if, from good motives, they seemed to exert themselves in the maintenance of right or the prevention of wrong, —I then say, even if they should have been mistaken as to the means, that this Court would be bound to defend and protect them as far as the Law would allow; and the Law would allow it as far as any honest man, with a good understanding, could think that they deserved to be defended or protected.

"I know not what Magistrates have to fear, if they don't act irrationally or neglectfully; and if they do act with upright and honest intentions; nor do I see why they should have less latitude of descretion allowed to them in this country, than is allowed to them in England. I could offer many reasons to prove that they ought to have more; but I forbear, from a fear, that my sentiments might misunderstood or misrepresent. Thus much I will venture to say. As the Magistrates of Calcutta are under the eye of that Government, by which they are appointed, and by which they may be removed—as this Court is within reach of every man who can allege a charge against them—there is little to be apprehended from giving them an authority to be regulated and restrained by their own judgment alone. Considering that this authority must, in all cases, be used at their own peril, while we allow it for beneficial purposes, we have the best ecurity against its abuse; but at any rate, I consider attempts to regulate Magistrates out of the free use of their own understanding to be every way pernicious.

"There are certainly difficulties every where in the discovery of delinquents, and in bringing them to justice; but, the great utility of Police consists, not so much in the apprehension of criminals, as in securing a community against the commission of crimes. It is upon every account much more desirable to prevent an offence than to punish an offender. And can preventive measures be effectually adopted by any thing, but a free exercise of discretion in the Magistrate? I think not, I think it absurd to suppose that it can be effected by Regulation. A Thief is at least as quick as other men in contrivances. There are various modes of effecting the same purpose. If a Regulation be framed to meet one which is in practice the Thief will betake himself to another expedient. To the end of times he will keep a head of Regulation; and nothing but a power in the Police to pursue him as he turns, can ever secure the public against the effects of his ingenuity.

"It is not for me to propose remedies, but I may venture to express a wish. I wish to see the Magistrates restored to the authority they once possessed—to the discretion they once exercised—and to the use of their own common sense; which is the best guide that a Magistrate ever took for his direction.

"If remedies are to be proposed, I know a Gentleman, who is, I belive, well qualified to propose them. He is, I dare say, well known by character, at least, to you all. It is needless to say any thing in his praise. He has been selected by the Governments of this place for the performance of most ardous duties; and upon all occasions he, acquitted himself, so as to receive, and so as to deserve their most unqualified approbation. I allude to Mr. Blaquiere, I have not his authority to mention his name, but I have no reason to think he would be unwilling to give you any information in his power, and I have good reason to know that he is capable of giving the best advice, and incapable of giving any which he does not belive to be the best.

"Gentlemen, some cases of Perjury will be brought before you, and I need not say that, unless we succeed in the suppression of that crime, all our efforts will be in vain. It does not merely throw impediments in the way of administering justice, but practiced to the purpose for which it is intended, that of gaining credit, it is the absolute subversion of justice itself. This Court is often embarrassed by it, and I believe, we all lament, that the frequent, if not constant, occurrence of falsehood in witnesses, necessarily throws upon us a much greater degree of power in arbitrary decision, than any Court under other circumstances ought to possess. Yet this power must be exercised if justice is to be done; for experience has taught us that we must discriminate between swearing and evidence: and that we cannot believe testimony, merely because it has been delivered upon oath. In case of an appeal it may be still more distressful, because, afterwards there is no remedy—and what is the Court of Appeal to do? The case goes to it on the evidence, and it must be decided upon that ground. If their decision be contrary to evidence, it will often be according to the right. If, according to evidence, it will often be in support of the wrong; and as the matter now stands, the appellant jurisdiction may be compelled to decide either contrary to evidence or justice.

"I shall feel some consideration for the crime, odious as it is, if I believed it to have been committed from relationship, from friendship, or from compassion, however mistaken; but, I have in no case discovered any such motive. All the Perjurers, who have, to my knowledge, been brought to a trial seem to have been criminal either from malice or for gain.

"During the last sittings of this Court, men alleged to have been perjured, were produced for the purpose of swearing away the property of another. During the last Session men, under the same imputation, were produced for the purpose of swearing away the lives of three of their fellow creatures. The first case I know will, and the other, I hope, will, for I know it ought to be brought before you. We cannot flatter ourselves that Perjury shall never escape detection, and if it is to be undiscovered, neither rights nor property, nor life itself can be considered as secure.

"I do not know an instance of, any man having been prosecuted in this Court for Perjury committed in the Court of Requests; and yet I have never made enquiry about any one who was supposed to have perjured himself here, without learning that he was notorious as a witness at that place. We have lately sent three or four out of sight of the Commissioner, but if you should find the bills now to be laid before you, and if their curiosity should lead them here during the trials, I have been much misinformed, or they will recognize countenances which were once very familiar to them. It is indeed to be wished, that they were more prone to suspicion. I should consider a man who was brought forward to bear witness in *money* cases as a person justly to be suspected; and certainly getting over, or running through, or *disposing* of a multitude of causes, is not the *only* way of doing justice either to the parties or to the public.

"If I did not believe that witnesses were in the Court of Requests hardened into the audacity which they manifest here, I should not perhaps consider it as any part of my duty to notice it in this place, although I confess, when I was contemplated the number of causes, which, in a short space of time, have passed through that Court—when I have considered that it is not the magnitude of the sum which makes the difficulty of decision, and that a cause involving the value of one hundred rupees, may be as complicated as one upon which an hundred thousand depends. I have (perhaps from a genius rather phlegmatic,) felt astonishment at the velocity of those proceedings. The gentlemen who preside in that Court may have discovered an art or invented a method by which extreme despatch can be combined with due deliberation. If it be so, they have possessed themselves of a grand desideratum in the administration of justice; and I can only wish that they would impart the secret to this Court. The communication would be thankfully received, and the practice adopted for the benefit of suitors.

"Whether we are ever to expect truth, for conscience sake, from the natives of this country, may well be doubted. For my part I am not so sanguine as to hope for the reformation in my time.—But if the Court of Requests will send such men as commit Perjury before it for their trial here,—if this Court shall preserve in bringing every man, who perjuries himself before it, to justice—and if, upon a full conviction, the severest penalties shall invariably follow —I do hope, although we may not expect much truth from their better principles, that we shall prevent much falsehood by their fears."

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN ADAM, Esq. Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General.

JANUARY 16, 1818.

Captain F. RAPER, first Assistant to the Resident at Lucnow.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1818.

BUY.		SELL
3 6	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (*discount.*)	3 12

Madras.

The following is a brief account of the first Meeting of the Madras Literary Society.

"At a Meeting held on the 4th of February at the College, Fort St. George for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a LITERARY SOCIETY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY at Madras.

The Honorable SIR JOHN NEWBOLT was requested to take the Chair, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved 1st.—That it is highly desirable that a Literary Society and Public Library be established at Madras.

Resolved 2dly.—That a Committee be selected for the purpose of framing a plan for the Society, and circulating it to the Gentlemen now present as well as to those whose names have been given in; and for the purposes also of calling a General Meeting, for regulating all points unadjusted, and for deciding on the Regulations to be finally adopted.

Resolved 3dly.—That this Committee shall consist of the following Gentlemen.

MR. ALEXANDER,
SIR GEORGE COOPER,
MR. HODGSON,
MR. ELLIS,
MR. HILL,
MR. CLARK,
DR. HARRIS,
CAPTAIN ORMSBY.

Resolved 4thly.—That Mr. BABINGTON be requested to act as Secretary to the Committee.

Resolved 5thly.—On the motion of SIR G. COOPER, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to SIR J. NEWBOLT for his conduct in the Chair.

Resolved 6thly.—That the Meeting be adjourned SINE DIE."

At present it would be premature to refer to the proceedings of the Committee, hereafter we shall probably have something to say of them.

[*Madras Courier.—February* 10.

English Extracts.

AUGUST 14.—We have received French papers to the 11th instant. An envoy from the Pope arrived on the 8th at Paris, bearing three Cardinals' hats for as many French prelates; on the day following the King himself placed theirs upon the heads of the Cardinals Talleyrane and Luzerne. It is asserted in accounts from Madrid, that within the last four months 8,000 or 9,000 Spanish troops have sailed from Cadiz for South America. A new expedition, composed of 4,000 men, of whom about a fifth will consist of cavalry, are expected to sail in a few days, and will complete the force which is destined by Government to attempt the restoration of the Royal authority in the revolted provinces. In the mean time State epistles have been recently published, which have conspired, with other circumstances, to raise conjectures—whether well or ill founded we know not—as to the degree and nature of the friendly relations subsisting between the Court of Madrid and that of another great European Power. One of these is a complimentary letter from the Empress-Mother at St. Petersburg, addressed to her Majesty the Queen of Spain, accompanying the grand decoration of the order of St. Catherine, which she prays the wife of Ferdinand to accept. The second epistle is from no less a personage than the Emperor Alexander himself, addressed to M. de Pizarro, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and announcing to that nobleman his Imperial Majesty's desire to honour him with the order of St. Alexander. Now we are far from sharing with some of our cotemporaries the inclination to magnify things of ordinary occurrence into topics of national solicitude and alarm. We know very well that Royal marriages are, by the established usage of Christendom, occasions of compliment and kingly courtesy; and that an interchange of civilities between crowned heads is as necessary a consequence of certain events in the lives of Princes as in those of private men. The letter, therefore, of the Empress Maria to the newly married Queen of Spain may be nothing more than a well-timed congratulation on her nuptials. Nor are we disposed to quarrel with, or to question the gracious condescension of his Imperial Majesty, in the investiture of the Chevalier Pizarro with an honour which has seldom or ever dropped upon Spanish shoulders from the northern sky. The Emperor Alexander may dispense the Russian honours as he chuses, and it is not for us to step out of our course by drawing inferences as to the views or motives of his Majesty: but on looking a little farther into the Madrid intelligence, we find that, on the authority of the Government press, the present period is alluded to as one wherein "the most amicable arrangements exist with Brazil, the United States, England, Austria, and Russia, and wherein the greater part of these Courts offer their assistance in reducing our colonies!" This we do not hesitate to acknowledge is a very unwarrantable representation, or a most important admission of the sentiments of the Powers to which it immediately refers. Let us examine it, therefore, somewhat more narrowly, that we may assure ourselves, if possible, of its precise meaning; since it seems to embrace a considerable change in the foreign relations of both hemispheres. In another place we are told, that the moment is not "far distant, when a more enlightened policy will acknowledge that the cause of Royalism in America is not that of Spain only, but that of all Europe." The former sentence affirms the disposition of the major part of certain States therein specified to join their arms to those of Spain against her colonies; the latter still more strongly predicts, that within a short period the cause of Royalism in America will be acknowledged as the cause of the whole of Europe. It would be vain to deny that more than common importance may be justly assigned to such assurances, proceeding from such authority: but to what extent is the Government of England directly implicated in these assertions? We hope, and hope confidently, not at all. England and the United States are, not only by their national policy and feelings, but even by their formal acts and declarations, wiped clear of every inference to which the Madrid article would lead us. They have both refused to violate their obligations of neutrality. England has withheld her assistance from Old Spain? North America from the Spanish Independents. The allegation therefore of the Madrid writer circumscribes our conjectures to the three remaining Powers—namely, Austria, Russia, and Brazil. The last of these we shall, at present, dismiss from our attention? but no small interest attaches itself to the subject, so far as it concerns the two mighty monarchies, one of them placed in the South of Europe? the other spread from North to South along the East of Europe, and stretching across Asia from West to East. If both, or either of these great Powers should—unhappily, as we think, for the cause of liberty—and unhappily for themselves, because unjustly—interfere by force, in the contest between the South Americans and Spain, England has not, so far as we can judge, any *prima facie* right to prevent their intermixture in that quarrel.

She has no pretence for assuming the functions of a magistrate or peace-officer among the nations of the world. Without becoming herself unjust, she cannot arm to prevent or punish the injustice of which she is not personally the victim. Her fair object of solicitude is her own preservation. With regard, therefore, to the interposition of any other Power in this unfortunate Spanish contest, though it should go to the re-establishment of commercial monopoly and of political bondage in the once more subjugated provinces of South America, England, we are afraid, can only look on with regret and with compassion, but she has no title to interfere. But the aid of those European Powers will not, it is apprehended, be gratuitously given? and this consideration may by possibility change the whole complexion of the case. It is a necessary consequene of those principles on which the establishment of a balance of power was attempted in Europe within these three years, that all the States who were parties to that attempt, would be justified in resisting any measures by which it might be eventually frustrated. We have a right to assume that, at the late Congress, the great Continental Powers were made as strong as was essential to their own security, and as was consistent with the repose of their neighbours; because, in fact, they seemed to take from the surface of the Continent precisely what portions of it suited their several wishes. It is no unreasonable proposition to assert, that Austria by her acquisitions in Italy, and Russia by her seizure of Finland and of Poland, became each as formidable in the eyes of neighbouring States as those States were at all desirous of making them. Without attributing such dexterity to those who have framed or approved the new balance of power, as to say that, like the solar system, its movements would be deranged by an accession of fresh matter to any given planet, we fear it must be granted on all sides, that the smallest increase to some of the more powerful States of Europe, might add the most mischievous aggravation to a preponderance already far too great. If Spain, which is among the weaker monarchies, call in the help of the very strongest now on earth, we repeat, that England can neither oppose it, nor complain of it, provided that assistance be gratuitously offered: but if the assistance be paid for by Spain, we and all Europe have a right to see that it be not paid for at the expence of the common safety; and we are perfectly willing to confess, that any new extension given to those means of aggrandisement which were dealt so profusely to the greater Continental Monarchies at the last Congress, where one or two of them presided, could not be suffered by Europe generally, nor by Great Britain as an individual power, without the most criminal disregard of the public welfare and security.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was yesterday held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

In compliance with the resolutions of the General Courts on the 7th of April, and 16th of July, 1809, an account of the number of Students in the Company's college, for the last half-year, with a statement of the expence of their board and education, were laid before the Court.

Sundry papers relative to the Company's Establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe were laid before the Proprietors, pursuant to the resolutions of the General Courts of the 7th April, and 16th June, 1809.

The Chairman then stated, that this was one of the Quarterly General Courts held in conformity with the charter, and as no further business offered, he moved an adjournment.

Mr. S. Dixon (allnding to the thin attendance of Proprietors) wished to know whether any act of a general Court could be considered valid, without a certain number of Proprietors were present?

The Chairman said, there was no *quorum*.

Mr. S. Dixon asked the question merely for information, and not intending to avail himself in any degree of the answer he had received. He wished to learn as much as he could.

The Chairman.—Neither the Charter, not the Act of Parliament, specifies any number of Proprietors as necessary to be assembled before the Court proceeds to the transaction of business.

The Court then adjourned, *sine die.*

The Grenadier Guards have lately been furnished with a new appendage to their caps; it consists of a circle of horse hair, which, having the appearance of a black cropt *wig*, gives the soldier the air of a *veteran*, while it throws the rain off his neck.

St. James's-Square.—No expence is spared, that can render the area of this assemblage of noble dwellings delightful to the taste of it's inhabitants. The wall, on which the iron railing of the new inclosure is to be placed, having been found so high as to obstruct, in some measure, the view of the intended greensward, it has been lowered, although the coping had been laid on, and great part of the iron ralling fixed. Besides this provision for the pleasantness of the square by

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

ON HAPPINESS.

What is HAPPINESS—or where
Is it to be found below?
Shall we to the young repair;
Or do ancient Sages know?

Is it substance?—is it shade?
If the former, tell me why
Vivid prospects soonest fade;
And their ardent votaries fly:

What has being must be true,
Fleeting tho' its form may be;
If the latter we pursue,
Still 'tis more than shade we see.

Come, divine Enchantress, come,
Deign to be a constant guest;
Bid the virtues round thee bloom,
Sweetest inmates of the breast.

Midst the ills that chequer life,
And the rippling tide of grief,
Hope maintains a noble strife,
Hope presents a sure relief.

In the darkest night of woe,
When all other joys are fled,
Still her leading star will glow,
And a friendly radiance shed.

Say, what else the pulse inspire,
Cherish'd by the feeling mind;
Mark'd with prevalent desire,
Ever prompt, and ever kind.

Anxious care, and careless ease,
Friendship, Love, and Pleasure too,
Beam with fascinating rays,
In Imagination's view.

Hence, th' Enthusiast pretends
Pure felicity to find;
And Cupidity descends
Deep into the hideous mine.

Bigots, seek it in their creed;
Scholars, in the classic bow'r;
Heroes, where the nations bleed;
Tyrants, in the lust of pow'r.

When the passions interpose,
And usurp a sovereign sway,
O how numberless the woes,
Which their devious steps betray.

Will the Dove erect her nest,
On the fickle, faithless deep?
Or, her young ones seek for rest,
Where the growing whirlwinds sleep?

To improve the present state,
And engage the restless eye,
What can Fancy's wand create,
With the *bliss of Hope* to vie?

Is it right—or is it wise
To regard illusive dreams;
And substantial good despise,
For her vain Utopian schemes?

Tho' she may pervert the taste,
And distinctive forms confound;
Call the world a dreary waste,
Where so many gifts abound:

Chasten'd wishes, and content,
Take the good that Heav'n distills;
Thankful for the Mercies sent,
Trickling from a thousand rills.

Happy those, who can survey
Nature always just and true;
Simply live from day to day,
Till they bid the world *adieu*.

Nature's laws, indeed, supply
Truths which teach the road to bliss;
Virtue, that can never die,
Fruitful source of Happiness.

EDWIN.

February 14, 1816.

RIDDLE.

Tho' so light is my weight that no strength is required,
They who take me about are oftentimes tired;
Short, long, narrow, broad, of matarials not strong,
The forms I assume to rude fingers belong:
Under thousands of names I am every day seen,
And of very great use to dull people have been;
Nay! often the vulgarest creatures on earth
Take me from the hands of the noblest in birth;
Me the folks of the country in general disown,
So civil and gay, I'm fit only for town;
In the coldest of winters my back is quite bare,
Yet so little I find of compassion or care,
That as soon as I'm seen I'm thought worthy of none,
My service is past, and my business is done.

L.

A solution is requested,

(Continued from the third page.)

day, care has been taken, not only for it's security, but for it's splendour, by night. The gas-lights will be scarcely more than twenty paces distant from each other, raised upon handsome iron stands, through the hollow of which the gas will ascend. The form of these is nearly that of a cannon, as far as three feet from the ground; afterwards, they become slender tubes, of a figure not unlike the stalks of some plants. The lamps they are to bear will be large; and not curved, but angular, according to the present fashion. The eastern and western sides are to have seven each; the northern side six. It may be hoped, that the improvement, which will be made here by the introduction of these lights, will lead to their use in St. James's Park, where they are still more necessary.

An Irish paper calls Belfast the *Athens* of Ireland; we suppose in the same sense as a learned pig is called by its owner, a Solomon or a Socrates.

The late Sir John M'Mahon has left six hundred pounds to Sir Walter Farquhar, five hundred pounds to his Secretary, Mr. Marable. There is another legacy or two, with the exception of which his property goes to his brothers. It was stated lately, that amounted to 70,000*l*. a sum, which we thought to be much beyond the truth; upon enquiry, however, we find it to be nearly exact.

The Hon. Mr. L. has undertaken, for a wager of 200 guineas, p. p. to hop upon one leg, from Hyde Park-corner, down Constitution-hill, to the farther corner of the Green Park, and back again on the other leg, within the half-hour. The odds are against the performance. The day is not yet fixed, but it is understood the match will be decided on Saturday.

[*St. James's Chronicle*,—*Sept.* 25.

At the Hop-market dinner in the city of Canterbury, on Thursday, the Report of the Committee appointed to watch the Bill introduced into Parliament during the last Session by Mr. Calvert, with respect to the bagging and packing of hops, was read and approved; and the same Committee re-appointed to guard the interest of the Planters on any future occasion. And in order to constitute a fund for that purpose, it was resolved that a subscription of 6d. per acre should be entered into for all the plantations in East Kent; which measure the Planters of West Kent, as well as of Sussex, have concurred in.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—On the farm of Easton, parish of Dunsyre, a tradition has been handed down from father to son in a family who, as shepherds, have resided in the place for many generations back, that a certain rude stone set up in the adjoining moor, marked the grave of one of the covenanters, who having been wounded in the battle fought at Pentland Hills, died of his wounds on his way home, and was buried by the great grandfather of the person from whom we have the tradition. Accordingly, a few days ago, several persons, desirous to ascertain the truth of this story, went to the place, and having dug about two feet below the surface, found the remains of a decayed skeleton. A medical gentleman on the spot could distinguish one of the thigh bones, which was almost entirely in shape; though reduced nearly to the consistence of the mossy soil which surrounded it. The scalp was found complete, covered with very long hair, of a whitish colour, nearly as fresh and as strong as in life. Several fragments of cloths were also found, among which some leather buttons were plainly discernible. In addition to the above were found two silver coins, weighing about an ounce each, bearing the date of 1620, and having on one side the following inscription;—BELG: IRI: MOARC: BRO: CONGOE; with the following sentence on the other—"Concordia res Parvæ Crescunt." From the state of the coins, there was reason to believe they had been sewed or tied up closely in some part of the wearer's clothes. It must be upwards of 138 years since the body of this poor Covenanter was committed to his lonely grave.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*October* 2.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER TO PLYMOUTH.

The Royal party left Weymouth on Monday, at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the *Tiber* frigate, and *Hope* sloop of war, as far as Torbay, when the *Tigris* took leave of these ships with a steady breeze, at the rate of nine knots an hour. At ten o'clock the following morning she entered Plymouth Sound with all sails set, bearing the Royal Standard, and proceeded in that state to Barnpool, her allotted place of anchorage, under salutes from the Garrison, Mount Wise, and the Flag ship. At eleven o'clock, the ship's barge being duly prepared, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe attended on shore, having previously paid his respects aboard with Lord Valletort, to welcome his distinguished visitors, who were lowered into the barge, under a salute from the *Tigris*, whose yards were manned with seamen dressed in white jackets and trowsers. The Royal Standard was then struck. On reaching the shore, which was about three hundred yards only from the ship, a platform appeared, covered with green baize, leading along the beach to the steps at the entrance of Mount Edgcumbe grounds, at the bottom of which Lady Emma Edgcumbe awaited to receive her Royal Highness and consort, and conduct them to their noble host, who stood ready at the top of the stairs to offer his congratulations on their safe arrival. The meeting was followed by three hearty cheers from the Earl's servants and bye-standers, and a salute of twenty-one guns from the Mount Edgcumbe battery. During this time her Royal Highness very condescendingly threw up her veil to gratify the curiosity of the numerous spectators. Her Royal Highness seemed not to have suffered in the least by her marine excursion, and never looked better. His Lordship's carriage being in waiting, their Royal Highnesses, with Lady Thynne, Lady Emma, and the Earl, proceeded to the hospitable mansion, Colonel Dalton riding with Lord Valletort in his gig. Boats of all descriptions were cruizing round, full of fashion and beauty, to behold the disembarkation, which, under all the circumstances of occasion, weather, scenery, and the grand reverberation of the salutes, was singularly magnificent and attractive. The Commissioner's yacht anchored near the *Tigris*, with directions to obey the commands of his Royal Highness. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses viewed the grounds and gardens of Mount Edgcumbe with enraptured delight. Commissioner Shield was the only one who dined with the Royal party in the evening.

On Wednesday morning a levee was held by their Royal Highnesses at Mount Edgcumbe, which was attended by several distinguished persons. At noon, their Royal Highnesses, attend by their suite, embarked from Mount Edgcumbe, to visit his Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, the flag-ship of Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth. The morning was beautiful, not a breeze ruffled the sea. Their Royal Highnesses in the barge of the *Tigris* steered by Lieut. Hertingham of that ship, were followed by Commodore Ekins, and Capt. Broughton, in their respective barges. As soon as the Royal Standard was perceived flying at the bow, the ships having previously been dressed in the various-flags and signals used in the navy, amounting to above 100, the yards were manned, and as the barge approached, a royal salute was fired. Their Royal Highnesses were received on board the *Impregnable* by the Hon. Captain Pellew, her Captain. On their Royal Highnesses ascending the quarterdeck, the guard, under the command of Major Adair, C. B. saluted them, and his Royal Highness afterwards visited every part of the ship, and seemed perfectly conversant in nautical matters. His Royal Highness was pleased to express his high admiration of the equipment of the ship; and in returning to the quarter-deck, where the Duchess had been seated during his absence, the Duke prevailed upon his royal consort to accompany him below. Her Royal Highness most graciously took Captain Pellew's arm, and visited the lower deck—where the cleanliness combined with every possible domestic comfort, seemed to afford great satisfaction. The Royal Duke desired Captain Pellew to introduce his officers. with many of whom he entered familiarly into conversation. On the royal visitors leaving the ship, they were again saluted with 21 guns, the yards being manned as on their reception. Lieutenants Herbert and Johnson, (the latter Flag Lieutenant to Lord Exmouth,) with Messrs. James and Dawson, Midshipmen, officiated as sidesmen on the occasion. The Dock-yard was the next object, where, after partaking of a cold collation at the Commissioner's their Royal Highnesses inspected some of the departments, with which they seemed to be exceedingly gratified. They were attended in their visit by a guard of the Royal Marines, with their colours, and her Royal Highness being inconvenienced by walking, was drawn by two men in a small carriage. They then embarked in the Commissioners's yacht for the Breakwater, on which his Royal Highness only landed with several of the company. It being low watter, he had the opportunity of examining the nature and efficacy of this stupendous undertaking in a most satisfactory manner. His Royal Highness greatly admired the principle of construction, and the protection it promises to our naval and commercial interests. Having finished this little tour, their Royal Highnesses returned to dine at Mount Edgcumbe, with Mr. and Mrs. Pole Carew, Mr. and Lady Sarah Lyttleton, Captain Ekins, Capt. Broughton, Captain Pellew, Sir W. Elford, Bart, and Col. Morsheead.

On Thursday, his Royal Highness reviewed the 64th and 90th regiments of Infantry, on the Government Parade, and expressed the highest satisfaction at their excellent appearance and correctness of manœvuring. He next inspected the Marine Barracks and Plymouth Citadel, after which his Royal Highness returned to meet the Duchess at the Dock-yard, and terminated the survey of it which commenced on Wednesday. Among other objects they examined the smiths' shop, mast-house, rope-house, and anchor store. Mr. Pering's roof over the *Britannia* occupied much of their attention. Their Royal Highnesses then took a survey of the Diving Bell, when the Duke signified his wish to descend in it, which he did about five o'clock the same evening, close to the new works where the bell vessel is stationed, accompanied by Mr. Smith, the clerk of the works, Colonel Cotton, and Mr. Currie. They remained under water about fifteen minutes, and on ascending loud acclamations welcomed his Royal Highness's return from the bosom of the deep. In the evening the Earl of St. Germain's Mr. and Lady Sarah Lyttleton, General Strickland, Captain Nash, and Major Hughes had the honour of dining at Mount Edgcumbe with their Royal Highnesses.

On Friday, after taking some refreshment at Governor Creyke's, and going over the Royal Hospital, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, to meet the Mayor and Corporation of that Borough, in their full formalities, with an address, which was presented, and to which their Royal Highnesses made a suitable reply.

Sir WILLIAM ELFORD then came forward to present the patents of freedom to his Royal Highness, on which he took occasion to state that the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen, in Common Hall assembled, entertained hopes that his Royal Highness would be pleased to permit his name to be inserted in the list of the free burgesses of the brough, and having ascertained his Royal Highness's gracious acquiescence in their wishes, had that day unanimously voted that the freedom of the borough should be presented to his Royal Highness by patent; knowing that his Royal Highness had seen and approved of the stupendous work now carrying on in this port under the able superintendence of a gentleman present, they conceived that instead of receiving the patent in a box made of any precious metal, it might be more gratifying to his Royal Highness to have it contained in the box he then held, which was composed of part of the first stone laid in the foundation of that great national work. He begged permission on his own behalf, humbly to add that having, for many years past, received various tokens of his Royal Highness's gracious favour and attention he felt very great personal pleasure in having the channel through which this tribute of their respectful attachment was to pass into his Royal Highness's hand. His Royal Highness, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at such a mark of attention, and highly admired the kind of box in which the patent was conveyed. He should always reflect with pleasure on being a burgess of the ancient corporation of Plymouth, and the more particularly as it was placed in his hands by a person whom he had known for many years, and highly esteemed.

Their Royal Highnesses were most earnest in their expressions of pleasurable feeling at the cordial and hospitable reception they had met with, and quitted the Hotel about three o'clock, to look at the Oreston works, where the stone is raised for the Breakwater, whence they returned to Mount Edgcumbe to dinner; Sir Byam Martin, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Seppings, Mr. Harris, Mr. Pering, Captain Creyke, and Captain Douglas, were of the party.

On Saturday the Royal Visitors were to take an aquatic excursion up the river to Cotehele. On Sunday they were to attend Divine Service at Maker, and yesterday to embark again in the *Tigris*, for Weymouth. Nothing can surpass the courtesy and endearing manners of their Royal Highnesses to all classes of persons, with whom they have come into contact during their visit to Plymouth.

[*The Courier*,—*October* 7.

The French Sinking Fund now amounts to nearly two English millions and a half. It operates upon the National Debt as ours does, by the expenditure first of capital and then of interest in the purchase of Stock.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 1st instant, state, that the plan of a crusade, by the several Powers, against the corsairs of Barbary, has been submitted to the different Courts by the Emperor Alexander; and that this scheme, of which his Imperial Majesty is the mover and promoter, has given great satisfaction to the trade of Hamburgh.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—13TH OCTOBER.

3 per Ct. Red ex. div. 81 1/4	4 per Cts. ex. div. 98 1/4
3 per Ct. Cons. 82 1/8	5 per Cents.———
Do. for Ac. 82 1/8	India Bonds 114 116

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

A journal of the proceedings of the late Embassy to China, by Mr. Ellis, the third Commissioner of the Embassy, was published on Monday last. Mr. Ellis relates the various occurrences of the voyage to Madeira, thence to the Brasils, to the Cape of Good Hope, to Batavia, and to the place of ultimate destination—It is already known that the Embassy failed on the non-compliance with the required ceremony of *prostration*, known by the name of *Kou-tou*. Mr. Ellis gives the narrative in the form of a diary, detailing the proposals on both sides, and the discussions that took place, with great clearness. The conclusion of the matter is curious. Lord Amherst in council with the other Commissioners, gave an opinion, that, unless Sir George Staunton considered compliance injurious to the Company's interests, he was disposed, with a view of averting the evil consequences of rejection under irritated feelings, and contemplating the prospect held out of effecting the ulterior objects of the embassy, to comply with the Emperor's wishes to the extent of performing the ceremony in his presence. Mr. Ellis says, "I expressed my complete concurrence with Lord Amherst." Sir George, having consulted the gentlemen of the factory, found, that with the exception of Mr. Morrison, they considered compliance as highly injurious to the Company's interests. Lord Amherst and Mr. Ellis withdrew their suggestions, and a note was prepared to Ho, stating such to be their final and irrevocable determination.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

From Bell's Court and Fashionable Magazine for Oct.

French Walking Dress.—Frock of fine cambric, with four rows of muslin *bouillones*; the sleeves finished at the wrist, by a *bouillone* cuff of muslin. Bonnet of *tulle* over pink satin, lined and turned up in front with white next the face. The bonnet surmounted with an elegant plume of pink feathers. Triple ruff of clear muslin, embroidered at the edges in open work. Plaid silk half handkerchief of pink and white, carelessly tied round the throat. Washing leather gloves, and black satin or kid shoes.

English Evening Dress.—Round dress of gossamer satin of the palest shade of celestial blue, finished round the border by a broad full *Buffon* ornament of white crape or net, elegantly interpersed with a novel kind of silk trimming, the colour of the dress. Tucker of blond and full flutings. Pavilion hat *toque* of white satin, ornamented at the edge with silver, and surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers. Diamond chain necklace, with fan of white crape and silver.—White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.

NEW SOVEREIGNS—IMPROMPTU.

By J. Bisset, Esq. on being asked what he thought of the New Gold Coin?

The Horse on the Coin is more fit for a *waggon*,
Than meet for St. George to encounter the Dragon!
And as for the Effigy, meant for the Saint,
He appears like a Sans Culotte, ready to faint;
With his head hanging down o'er a lean hungry paunch,
He has struck with the spear, his poor horse on the haunch,
Whilst the Dragon in pity, looks at the incision;
And cocks up his nose, at St. George, in derision!!!

Leamington Priors, July 30, 1817.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHEE ARDVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen t to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 11th March, 1818.

FOR T WILLIAM,—JAN. 23, 1818.

THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct, that a Copy of the Treaty concluded at Mandesoor, on the 6th instant, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and Maharajah MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, be published for general information.

Treaty of Peace between the *Honorable the East India Company*, and *His Highness Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, his Heirs and Successors,—settled by Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S.* Political Agent for the *Most Noble the Governor General*, on the part of the *Honorable East India Company*,—and *Tantiah Jogh*, on the part of *His Highness Mulhar Row Holkar*,—the said Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm* acting under authority from His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir *Thomas Hislop*, Bt. Commander in Chief of the Army of Fort St. George, and of the Army of the Deckan, himself invested with full powers and authority from the *Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hasting, K. G.* one of *His Britanic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council* appointed by the *Honorable Company*, to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and the said *Tantiah Jogh*, duly invested with full powers on the part of *His Highness Mulhar Row Holkar*.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Peace being established with the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, the Company's Government agree, that it will not permit any State, or any Freebooter to be unpunished, that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*,—the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance, by the employment of his Troops, or in any other manner as may be requisite; and the *British Government* will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, as to its own.

ARTICLE 2D.

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the *British Government* with the Nabob *Ameer Khan*, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement, by the *British Government*, to the Nabob *Ameer Khan* and his Heirs.

ARTICLE 3D.

The Pergunnahs of Putehpahar, Deeg, Gungrar, Acor, and others rented by *Zalim Sing* Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to the Chief, by the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, who renounces all claims whatever on these Purgunnahs.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to cede to the *British Government*, all claims of tribute and revenues of every description, which he has, or may have had upon the Rajpoot Princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudepoor, Jyepore, Joudpore, Kotah, Boondee, Karowlie, &c.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Mulhar Row Holkar renounces all right and title to any territories, such as Rampoorah, Bussunt, Rajapoorah, Balbaeeah, Neemsaraee, Indighur, Boondee, Lackharee, Samendah, Bammugaum, and other places within or North of the Boondie Hills.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar cedes to the *British Government* all his territories and claims of every description whatever, within and South of the Suntpoorah range of Hills, including the Fort of Scindesah, with a glacis of 2000 yards; also all his possessions in the Province of Candeish, and those districts such as Amber, Ellore, and others intermixed with the territories of the *Nizam* and *Paishwa*.

ARTICLE 7TH.

In consideration of the cessions made by this Treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a Field Force, to maintain the internal tranquillity of the Territories of *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and to defend them from Foreign Enemies. This Force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar* agrees to grant some place of security as a depot for its Stores.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description, for any British Force acting in the defence of his Territories. Grain and all other articles of consumption, & Provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of Cattle, Horses and Camels, required for the use of such Force, shall be exempted from duties.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar* engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honorable Company's Allies or dependents, or against any other power or state whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of Truth and Justice, may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive Vakeels from any other State, or to have communication with any other States, except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The British Government hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's Children Relations, Dependents, Subjects or Servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11TH.

The Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar* agrees to discharge his superfluous Troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in his service, ready to co-operate with the British Troops, a body of not less than three thousand Horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

ARTICLE 12TH.

The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob *Ghuffoor Khan* his present Jaidad of the Districts of Sunjeet, Malhargurh, Taull, Mundawur, Jowrah, Burrode, the tribute of Peeplowdah, & the Syer of the whole. These Districts shall descend to his Heirs on the condition that the said Nabob, and his Heirs, shall maintain, independent of the Sibundy for his Purgunnahs and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select Horse, and further that this quota of Troops shall be hereafter increased, in proportion to the increasing revenue of the Districts granted to him.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to entertain in his service, Europeans, or Americans, of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14TH.

In order to maintain and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited Minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a Vakeel to the *Most Noble the Governor General*.

ARTICLE 15TH.

All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government, or its allies, shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah.

The Purwannahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the Forts ceded shall be given up with their Military Stores, and in all respects in their present condition.

ARTICLE 16TH.

The English Government engages that it will never permit the *Paishwa (Sree Munt)*, nor any of his Heirs and Descendants, to claim or exercise any Sovereign Rights or Power whatever over the Maharajah *Muthar Row Holkar*, his Heirs and Descendants.

ARTICLE 17TH.

This Treaty, consisting of Seventeen Articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm*, acting under the direction of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Hislop*, Bt. on the part of the Honorable Company: and by *Tantiah Jogh*, on the part of *Mulhar Row Holkar*. *Sir John Malcolm* has delivered one Copy thereof in English and Persian, Signed and Sealed by himself, to the said *Tantiah Jogh*, to be forwarded to Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and has received from the said *Tantiah Jogh*, a Counterpart of the said Treaty, Signed and Sealed by him.

Sir *John Malcolm* engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the *Most Noble the Governor General:* in every respect a Counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to *Tantiah Jogh*, to be forwarded to the Maharajah within the period of one month; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah the Treaty executed by Sir *John Malcolm*, under the immediate direction of his Excellency Sir *Thomas Hislop*, shall be returned; and *Tantiah Jogh* in like manner engages, that another Copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, in every respect the Counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir *John Malcolm*, to be forwarded to the *Most Noble the Governor General* within the space of two days from this date; and on the delivery of such Copy to the *Most Noble the Governor General*, the Treaty executed by *Tantiah Jogh*, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as above mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mandesoor, this sixth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, on the Twenty-Ninth day of Suffer, in the year of the Hijera, 1233.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. ADAM.
Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Published by Command of the *Honorable the Vice President in Council.*

C. LUSHINGTON.
Acting Sec. to Govt.

American Extracts.

AMERICAN FASHIONABLES!!!

The following view of the American Court may not be uninteresting to our readers. We extract it from the National Advocate, a Democratic Paper of New York.

'Mrs. Monroe is an elegant, accomplished woman. She posesses a charming mind, and dignity of manners, which peculiarly fit her for her elevated station. Her retired domestic habits will be much annoyed by what is called here *society*, if she does not totally change the etiquette (if it may be called so) established by Mr. Washington, Adams, and Madison—a routine which her feeble constitution will not permit her to encounter; to go through it, she must become a perfect slave to the sacrifice of her health. These drawing-room jams, can be compared to nothing better, than the *Madi gras* in France & Spain, where all are 'hail fellows, well met.' The President, Secretaries, Senators Members, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Comptrollers, Auditors, Accountants, Officers of the Navy and Army of every grade, farmers, merchants, parsons, priests, lawyers, judges, notaries, auctioneers, office-hunters, brokers, clerks, stay-tape and buckram gentry, speculators and *nothingarians*—all with their wives, and some with their gawking offspring—crowd to the President's every Wednesday evening—some in shoes, most in boots, and many in spurs—some snuffing, others chewing, and many longing for their segar, & whisky punch left at home—some with powdered heads, others frizzled & oiled, with some whose heads a comb has never touched, half hid by dirty collars, reaching above their ears, stiff as pasteboard. 'Mrs. President, this is my wife.'—*Ma'am*, this is my daughter '—' Mr. President, this my Dick, hopeful youth, 'just freed from college rules,' and light as the vapour he puffs from Havana's best.' What a motley crew! I saw one of these polished creatures get up in a chair, covered with blue silk, and there stand in his boots, to view a picture, and in descending, squirt from his enormous quid, on a turkey carpet, what his wide mouth could no longer contain. How distressing to every man, who feels for the honor and dignity of his government. Mrs. Monroe feels all this, while she is harassed to death by these boobies. She must feel greatly relieved by her prospect of retirement. She is justly adored by all the parties. This estimable woman, in 'stooping to conquer,' has carried her amiability and affability, as far as to return the visits of all those who have called on her; it ought not to be expected that the wife of the President should return visits. Our nation is increasing so fast, and there is such an influx of foreigners here (particularly at this season of the year) that a stop ought to be put to it, and some rules adopted, for the presentation of strangers to the Chief Magistrate and his family; otherwise his valuable time will be absorbed, in ridiculous visits from the idle and curious. In the drawing-room no one ought, in my opinion, to be admitted, without a previous introduction to the President, by some respectable member of the government; and if those members were not *discreet*, in the *characters* and *numbers* of these introductions, they ought to be told of it; all judicious, sensible persons see now the necessity of such arrangements.

'These Foreign Ministers and Agents too, are far too intimate at the President's, and with the different branches of the Government. Towards them the same etiquette ought to be adopted, as is known to exist at their own courts. This they would not complain of.—There is a respect due to our sachems, which this vulgar state of things diminishes. We allow our Generals and Commanders of ships, to establish formalities at their posts, and at their quarter-decks; and will you not allow the President to form certain rules, for the government of his house, and the distribution of his time?

'In all governments such regulations are necessary: in none more than in ours, where every man thinks he has a voice, and does not choose that it should be

heard, through the regular channel pointed out by the constitution. As in private society, so in public, a certain decorum is necessary. Is your President's house to be like a *tavern* or a *market*, free to every one, because you built and furnished it? If so, you had better go farther, and fix the price to the ice-creams and refreshment we get there and give to the hostess a salary for he attendance, if any salary would compensate her for such infinite trouble. A republican can be, and *ought* to be, as polite and polished as a Royalist. It is a *mistaken idea*, that rudeness and slovenly habits are necessary to the preservation of our Republican institutions.—Good manners are essential to our good being, and cleanliness is nearly allied to virtue.

American Papers of the 30th June mention, that Don Antonio Gonsalvo Da Cruz was received at the seat of Government, with much attention and respect. He came in the character of Brazilian Minister, from the Patriots in that part of the South Americas; and altho' he did not expect to be recognized formally as such, under the existing circumstances of his country, he had every reason to be satisfied with his reception.

The forces of the New Mexican Republic are stated to be eighteen thousand strong, well disciplined and under the command of efficient & experienced leaders. They cover an extent of territory, which includes a population of one Million of souls, and who are under the Government of a Congress regularly elected by the Inhabitants. They have taken the United States as their model; and profess high admiration and respect for the memory of *Washington*.

COURAGE AMD HUMANITY.

"The following are communicated as among the facts substantiated before the Trustees of the Humane Society, at their last meeting, of the intrepid exertions of Mr. Tewksbury and his son, in saving the lives of several of our fellow citizens, as mentioned in a late *Centinel*. Few, if any instances, will be recollected, in which more skill and judgment have been evinced, or where a more deliberate and magnanimous exposure of life to jeopardy, in saving the lives of others, has been exhibited.

"On the 26th May last, Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, and his son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, a lad 17 years old, were at work on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthorp's Head. About four P. M. a boy came running from the Point, and informed him that a pleasure-boat had upset in a direction between Deer Island & Long Island. Without waiting for farther information, he immediately took his son into his canoe, set a small fore-sail, and run through Pulling's Point gut, towards Broad Sound. The wind was so high, that with the smallest sail the canoe nearly buried herself under water. Having relieved her, he stood in a direction for Long Island, nearly half a mile, without discovering any indication of the object of his search. He then discovered his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island, running towards Sound Point. This induced him to keep on the same course, and in a short time he discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell on the sea, he was impressed with the belief that there were more than twenty buffeting the waves, and contending against death. Being perfectly aware of the little burthen and very slight construction of his canoe (she being of the smallest class of "*lap streaks*"*), the wind blowing a violent gale, his apprehensions for his son's and his own safety, had almost caused him to desist from the extreme peril of exposing his frail barque to be seized on by men agonized to despair in the last struggles for life. He, however, prepared for the event, took in his sail, rowed among the drowning men, with a fixed determination to save some, or perish in the attempt. By an exertion of skill, to be equalled only by an aboriginal chief in the management of a canoe, he succeeded in getting seven persons on board, and was attempting to save the eighth when his son exclaimed, 'Father, the canoe is sinking—we shall all perish.' This exclamation calling his mind from the purpose on which it was bent, exposed to him his most perilous situation. Six inches of water in a canoe—nine in number on board—the upper part of her gunwhale but three inches above water—the wind high—a heavy sea running, and constantly washing on board, and nearly a mile from the nearest land. That *nine* might even have a chance of being saved, he was obliged to leave an unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly belonging to the pleasure-boat.

"Of the men saved, one was so little exhausted that he could assist in bailing; another could sit up; and the other lay motionless and apparently lifeless, on the bottom of the canoe. There not being room to row, Mr. T. had no alternative but to paddle before the wind, and was but able to reach the extremity of Sound Point. The instant she struck she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five helpless men in the canoe. In giving her assistance at this time, Mrs. Tewksbury was much injured by the convulsive grasp of one of the men, apparently in the agonies of death. They were all conveyed to Mr. T's. house, and, by the application of hot blankets, tea, and medicine, they were recovered. Four did not recover, so as to be able to speak, for more than three hours. Eleven persons were in the pleasure-boat when she overset, two of whom attempted to swim to the shore, and were seen by the survivors to perish 30 or 40 rods from the boat. One was drowned in the cabin. After landing those saved, Mr. T. returned with all possible expedition to the relief of the man left on the jolly. He was gone! The distance from the place where Mr. Tewksbury and his son were at work, to the place of the accident, is one mile and a half.

"The above facts being made known to the Trustees of the Humane Society, they voted that seventy dollars in money and a silver medal of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, be presented to Mr. T. Thirty-five dollars to his son; twenty dollars to Mrs. Tewksbury; and five dollars to the boy who ran with the information of the boat having upset."

A traveller from Gottenburgh arrived at an inn in a provincial town where the loquacious innkeeper inquired, among other things, how the people of Gottenburgh did? "Oh!" answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again." "How so, has trade become more brisk?"—"Ah, no! I mean that many, who for some years kept their carriages, are now obliged to learn to walk."

A singular wager was decided at the United Mines Gwennap, Cornwall, on Friday. Rd. Chadwick, Esq. and Captain Hadden, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, engaged to descend by the ladders to the bottom of the above mines, which is 190 fathoms from the surface of the earth, and return in two hours, for a wager of 100gs. They accomplished the undertaking in 42 minutes within the time; taking half an hour to descend, and 48 minutes to ascend. They were accompanied by another Gentleman and some of the captains of the mine, during their subterranean expedition.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September* 19

SELECTION'S.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A meeting of the Proprietors of this theatre was held on Saturday, at one o'clock, in the Rotunda, in pursuance of public advertisement, for the two-fold purpose of electing six new members of the general committee, in the room of six who were ballotted out, and of receiving the report of the general Committee upon the state of the affairs of the establishment. The meeting was not very numerously attended, a circumstance which may perhaps be attributed to having been originally announced to take place at the Crown and Anchor tavern, instead of the theatre.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex having taken the chair, Mr. W[illegible] secretary of the general committee, read the advertisement by which the meeting was convened. He then threw on the table a number of folded slips of papers, on which were written the names of the persons put in nomination to fill the vacancies in the committee, and from these selected six, which, on being examined, were found to contain the names of the following gentlemen, namely.

Edward Dennis, Esq.	The Hon. Geo. Lamb,
Col. Douglas,	Lord Byron,
Sir Thomas Turton,	Richard Wilson.

Upon these names being called over,

Mr. Peter Moore addressed the proprietors, and having stated that one of the objects of their being called together was to fill the six vacancies in their general committee, occasioned by those which had been withdrawn, he proposed each of the names drawn of the secretary as fit persons to be elected, and they were elected without opposition.

The Hon. Mr. Lamb then read the report of the general committee. It commenced by stating that the Committee had convened the present meeting, first, for the purpose of electing six members in the places of those who had been drawn out of their number; and, secondly, for the purpose of submitting to the general assembly of propreitors, a statement of their jointstock. The Act of Parliament under which their establishment was formed, imperatively directed the committee to call such a meeting as the present within three months after the close of the last season, and under that provison they were now assembled. The committee had deferred this meeting till the latest possible period, and were anxious to have deferred it still later, as from the season having only just commenced, they were unable to enter at large into those details, which, they were satisfied, would ultimately prove most satisfactory to those who were interested in the proprert.y

The present period was, perhaps the most unpropritious at which a view of their affairs could be taken, and therefore the committee had thought it proper not to enter into an enlarged account of their finances until a future and more fitting occasion.

The general committee had been furnished by the sub-committee with an accurate and full detail of their proceedings; on a scrupulous review of which they had every reason to be satisfied, both with regard to the general reduction of expences, and to the vigilant and economical arrangements which had been made in every department of the theatre. The conduct of the sub-committee had, in fact, been such as to merit their unreserved confidence.

The general and sub-committees invited from the proprietors, in private, such suggestions as might be conceived eligible to the establishment, and assured them that whatever they might be, they should be treated with the most respectful attention. In fine, the general committee desired to state that the company of Drury-lane Theatre had been considerably strengthened, and expressed a conviction, that under these circumstances, and aided by the exertions and economy of the sub-committee, the profit of the current season would not alone be considerable, but would tend to redeem much of their former defalcations.

This was the substance of the report; and on its being read.

Mr. P. Moore moved that it should be received and approved; and it was received and approved accordingly,

Mr. P. Moore then moved the thanks of the meeting to their worthy chairman, and Earl of Essex. With regard to himself and to the committee in general, of which he was a member, he desired to state, that they felt highly flattered by the confidency which had been placed in them. They had no other interests than those of the proprietors to consult; for in consulting those interests they consulted their own. The same economy and vigilance which had been exerted during the last season would, he, had no doubt, assisted by the new attractions of the theatre, render them at least as successful as in the present.

The thanks to the Earl of Essex were passed *una voce*, and the meeting was dissolved. Previous to the committee quitting the table, however.

Mr. Robertson, a shareholder, addressed the chairman, and expressed his abhorrence of the alterations which had taken place in the saloon. Nothing, he said, could be more disgusting than to see that beautiful Grecian room, in the designing and erection of which an architect of talent had been employed, utterly destroyed by the substitution of Chinese ornaments, as frightful as they were inconsistent with British taste.

A gentleman, who we believed to be one of the committee, answered—Sir, they tend to encourage an assemblage of pretty woman.

Another Proprietor.—I deny that. The pretty women object to these uncouth ornaments as much as any other of our visitors

Here the committee, made their exit, very prudently declining any altercation on so delicate a subject. Their state manager, Mr. Raymond, however, remained, and a dialogue ensued which had considerable dramatic effect, and which, as it may tend to throw a light on the obscurity of the Chinese salon, we shall endeavour to detail with as much accuracy as circumstances will present.

First Proprietor.—I say never was there any thing more disgraceful than the introduction of this barbarous sort of taste.

Second Proprietor.—It is truly shocking.

Third Proprietor.—It can easily be removed.

First Proprietor.—Well, but, Sir, are we to see our money thus idly and lavishly expended, and not be incensed at those who have contenanced the extravagance?

Stage Manager.—Gentlemen, you are wasting your breath in objecting to that which is really advantageous—let me tell you that, whatever may be your objections to the Chinese saloon, that to the treasury it has been truly productive.

First Proprietor.—Oh! convince me of that, and I am *satisfied*.

Stage Manager.—I can convince you.

Second Proprietor.—You can never convince me that such an exhibition can be approved by men of taste.

Stage Manager.—Sir, I say the buildings in the saloon are strictly classical. They are a pure and unadulterated specimen of Chinese architecture.

First Proprietor.—I certainly cannot, as a matter of taste, approve of the alterations; but profit is a grand inducement for the sacrifice of our judgment.

Second Proprietor.—Sir, I am sorry to witness any Englishman, in a public establishment like this, sacrificing the national taste for the sake of a trifling personal gain; but I deny that any advantage can in the end be obtained. There has been a sacrifice of at least 500l. on this notable speculation, which I am satisfied will never be repaid.

Stage Manager.—Not half the sum has been expended—give me but one half of the profits resulting from the increased half price admissions this season, as compared with the aggregate of the three last seasons, and I will bear all the expences, both of erecting the Chinese temples and improving the body of the house. I am surprised that any man can find fault with the saloon. I consider it truly beautiful.

Fourth Proprietor.—It is indeed charming. Has any body seen the Prince's *Whim-wham* at Brighton? It is extremely like it, and quite alter the same taste.

Second Proprietor.—I do not conceive that our taste is to be guided by a Brighton *Whim-wham*.

Stage Manager.—What fault have you to find, Sir? Do you deny the classicality of the erection?

Second Proprietor.—I don't meant to say that it is not perfectly Chinese; but I never conceived the Chinese a standard for classical taste; they were always rather the objects of our merriment than our admiration.

First Proprietor.—I have been in all parts of China, and must say, the building is perfect in all it is meant to represent.

Stage Manager.—I contend that the improvements in the saloon have done wonders for us. Why, Sir, only consider the advantage of the admissions of the half-price visitors to the saloon at 8 o'clock, instead of their being kept as heretofore cooling their heels in the stone hall exposed to the wind of five doors. The common cry was, "let us go to Covent-garden, where we can get accommodation." Sir, the two new staircases by which admission is now gained to the saloon without interference with the grand staircase has produceed other beneficial effects. A clear distinction is kept between those ladies who use the saloon for professional purposes (and let me tell you we can't do without ladies) and the respectable part of the audience. Heretofore you could not come down those grand staircases without being shocked by the grossest obscenity proceeding from the mouths of females. It is so no longer. The peaceable and modest visitors may now move backwards and forwards without such painful exhibitions.

Second Proprietor.—It is to be lamented that the British public cannot support two Theatres, without the attractions of such females as those to whom you allude.

Fifth Propriertor.—Lord, Sir; What would the Theatre be without the girls?

Second Propritor.—What it ought to be—a source of moral instruction, unmixed with vicious temptation.

Fifth Propriertor.—You [illegible] Sir, for morality and profit can't go hand in hand in our Theatres.

Second Proprietor.—That is certainly to be lamented; but this is foreign to the object of our discussion, and does not at all alter my objection to the saloon.

Stage Manager.—Will the gentlemen allow me to shew them the improvements as they exist?

Omens.—Certainly.

Here the stage-manager led the way to the vestibule in which the half price visitors formerly assembled before the opening of the doors, and pointed out the inconveniences resulting from the old practice; from thence he ascended the geometrical staircase, and so into the saloon, the beauties of which he dwelt upon with great energy, and contended, that for 50 visitors they had there last season, they had 500 in the present.

First Proprietor.—That certainly alters the case; my objection to the Chinese temple

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* This canoe or skiff is sharp at both ends—greatest length 14 feet, and rocks very much; four feet six inches wide in the widest part, and 18 inches deep.

principally arose from conceiving it to be, independent of its want of taste, a misapplication of the funds of the proprietors.

Stage Manager.—Tastes of all description are to be consulted by a body like ours. The saloon was never intended as a place of resort for general frequenters of the theatre. It is only intended for those young men and women by whom it is frequented; and has the good effect of keeping them from the other parts of the house, where their presence has always been considered an annoyance.

Second Proprietor.—The convenience of half-price admissions to the saloon might have been effected without the Chinese ornaments

The Stage Manager.—But would not have been half so attractive. Proprietors should not talk ill of their own property: if the public are pleased, they ought to be satisfied; and that the public are pleased, the treasury forms the best criterion.

Second Proprietor.—I am still not convinced, nor will I sacrifice my taste to the gratification of idle curiosity.

Fifth Proprietor.—Those who disapprove of the saloon can keep from it. and on the stage will find an ample and valuable store of talent to recomponse them for all other disappointments. For my part, give me the saloon and its attractions of all descriptions.

Sixth Preprietor.—I must confess, from my own observation, the saloon never was so crowded as it has been during the present season, and for all our sakes I hope it will continue so.

The Stage Manager.—I have only to hope that the profits of the proprietors will keep pace with the anxious labours of those in whom they have confided their interest. Of myself I have no right to say any thing, although my attendance here during the recess has often been from 6 in the morning till 12 at *night*; but, of others, I cannot help observing, that a body of proprietors never had a more zealous or a more honourable set of representatives than are to be found in the general and sub-committees.

First Proprietor.—So as our finances flourish, I shall be content.

The Stage Manager.—We have daily proofs of amendment in that way; and if we only go on as we have commenced, we shall have reason to be greatful to the public.

[Thus the public have a fair admission that a place of assignation between abandoned females, and thoughtless or dissolute young men is a necessary appendage to a Theatre!!! Who can wonder that the respectable part of society are rapidly deserting them, or that the serious part are earnestly declaiming against them?]

MISS M'AVOY.

The public attention has been much excited in this neighbourhood by the powers said to be possessed by this young woman, of distinguishing colours by the touch. The following letter on this subject appeared in Thomson's Annals of Philosophy for this month it is from the pen of the Rev. T. Glover, of Stonyhurst, in this county:—

Sir,—Being lately on a visit at Liverpool, I had a favourable opportunity of witnessing the exercise of an extraordinary faculty possessed by a blind young woman, named Margaret M'Avoy,; and I have been induced, by the request of my friends, to send the results of my experiments for insertion in your journal.

Without pretending to give a medical report of this singular case, which an abler pen is preparing for the public I shall briefly premise that Miss M'Avoy is a native of Liverpool, and about 17 years of age. She became blind in the month of June, 1816, from a disorder in the head, which was supposed to be water on the brain, and which was treated as such; she was partially relieved by a discharge from the ears and nostrils. She has since experienced two returns of the same disease, and each time has been relieved, by a similar discharge of fluid. A portion of this fluid has I believe, been analyzed by Dr. Bostock. She has remained completely blind from the time of the first attack. She first discovered by accident, about the middle of October, 1816, that the could read by touching the letters of a book.

Having blindfolded her in such a manner that it was certain not a ray of light could penetrate to her eyes, I made the following experiments, most of which had not been tried before. I copy the results from notes taken on the spot, and nearly in the order in which they were made:—

Experiment 1.—I presented to her six differently coloured wafers fastened between two plates of common window glass. She accurately named the colour of each. She pointed out, unasked, the cracks and openings in the wafers. Being asked, while touching the surface of the glass above the red wafer, if the substance under might not be a piece of red cloth or paper, she answerred, "No, I think it is a wafer."

Ex. 2—She described the colour and shape of triangular square, and semicircular wafers, fastened in like manner between two plates of glass.

Ex.—3 To the seven prismatic colours, painted on a card, she gave the following names; sarlet, buff yellow, green, light blue, dark blue or purple black, As the orange paint was much faded. the term buff was correctly applied to it.

Ex. 4.—The solar spectrum being thrown by a prism, first on the back, and then on the palm, of her hand, she distinctly described the different colours, and the the positions which they occupied, on her hands and fingers. She marked the moments when the colours became faint, and again vivid, by the occasional passage of a cloud. On one occasion she observed that there was something black upon her hand; but perceiving it to move, she said it was the shadow of her own fingers, which was correct. The prismatic colours have afforded her the greatest pleasure which she has experienced since her blindness; the violet rays were the least pleasant. She never saw a prism in her life.

Ex. 5.—The prism being put into her hands she declared it was white glass; but on turning it, she immediately said, "No, it is not; it is coloured; it has colours in it;" and she traced with her fingers what she called "bent stripes of colours." She could discover no colours on that side of the prism on which the direct rays of light fell.

Ex. 6.—She perceived the coloured rings formed by pressing together two polished plates of glass.—She said she felt them at the edge of her fingers flying before them.

Ex. 7.—Several attempts were made to ascertain whether she could discover colours in the dark, by presenting differently coloured objects to her hands, concealed under a pillow. She always failed; every thing appeared black. On one occasion she said a green card was yellow.

Ex. 8.—She read a line or two of small print by feeling the letters. She next read through a convex lens at the distance of nine inches from the book.—The principal focal length of the leans is fourteen inches. While reading, she gently rubs the upper surface of the lens with the tips of her fingers; she reads much easier through the lens than without it; she says the letters appear larger, and as if they were printed on the glass. A penknife was laid on the line which she was reading, and she immediately perceived and named it.

Ex. 9.—A concave lens being put into her hands, she tried to read through it at the distance of seven or eight inches, but said that the letters were all confused. As she moved the lens gradually towards the book, she at length perceived letters, but observed that they were very, small. She could not read easily until the glass was laid upon the paper.

Ex. 10—She read common print by feeling on the upper surface of a piece of common window glass, held twelve inches from the book. At a greater distance she could not read; but could read much easier when the glass was brought nearer to the book. In like manner she perceived through the glass several coins spread out before her; told which had the head, which the reverse upwards; pointed out the position of the arm, crown, &c.; read the dates; and observed, unasked, that one half-guinea was crooked.

Ex. 11.—On applying her fingers to the window, she perceived two newly cut stones, of a yellow colour, lying one on the other, at the distance of twelve yards. She described a workman in the street, two children accidentally passing by, a cart loaded with barrels of American flour, another with loaves of sugar, a third empty, a girl with a small child in her arms, &c. One of the company being sent to place him etc in different positions, she marked every change of position as soon as any one with his eyes-sight could have done. A middle-sized man at the distance twelve yards, did not appear, she said above two feet high. As he approached nearer, she observed that she felt him grow bigger. All objects appeared to her as if painted on the glass.

Ex. 12—A stone ornamented in the shape of an orange she took for a real orange, feeling through the plane glass, at the distance of two or three inches; at the distance of fifteen inches, it appeared no larger than a nut; at thirty inches distance, it was diminished to the size of a pea, the brightness of the colour remaining undiminished.

Ex. 13.—On touching a plane glass mirror she said that she felt the picture of her own fingers, and n thing else r

Ex. 14.—Holding a Plate of plane glass three od four inches before the mirror, she was then enablee to perceive the reflected image of herself. When thd mirror was gradually removed further off, she said her face diminished. All objects constantly appear as picture on the glass, which she touches.

Ex. 15.—She perceived through a plane glass as before, the image of the sun reflected from a plane mirror; also the sun itself. She said that she was not *dazzled* with it, but found it very pleasant.

Ex. 16.—She accurately described the features of two persons, whom she had never seen before, holding the plane glass at the distance of three or four inches from the face.

Ex. 17.—Several small objects were held over her head. She perceived them all through the plane glass. On one occasion she asked, doubtingly, if a three-shilling piece was not a guinea; but raising the glass, and bringing it nearer to the object, she corrected her error.

Ex. 18.—She was unable to distinguish colours by the tongue; but holding between her lips the red, yellow, blue, and white petals of different flowers, she told the colour of each accurately.

Ex. 19.—She accurately distinguished polished glass from natural crystals by the touch. She declared three several trinkets to be glass, which were believed to be stone: being tried by a file afterwards, they proved to be paste. She also distinguished between gold, silver, brass, and steel: likewise between ivory, tortoise-shell, and horn. "Gold and silver," she said, "feel finer than the other metals; crystals feel more solid, more firm, than glass."

Ex. 20.—She could not discover, by feeling, any difference between pure water and a solution of common salt and water.

These experiments were frequently repeated and varied, during the space of three days that I had the opportunity of seeing her with the same results.

I must observe that this faculty of distinguishing colours and objects is more perfect at one time than at another; sometimes it suddenly and entirely fails; then every thing, she says, appears black. This sudden change seems like to what she remembers to have experienced when a candle has been extinguished, leaving her in the dark.

She says that she has not been taught by any one to distinguish colours by her fingers; but that, when she first perceived colours by this organ, she felt convinced that they were such and such colours, from the resemblance of the sensations to those which she had formerly experienced by means of the eye.

From the preceding facts, it appears evident that Miss M'Avoy has perceptions, through the medium of her fingers, similar to those which are usually acquired through the medium of the eye. With respect to the manner how she acquires them, and the necessity of an intermediate transparent substance when she does not actually touch the object, I shall offer no conjecture.

I have only further to add, that she has no apparent motive for attempting to impose upon those who visit her, were such an imposition practicable. She receives no remuneration from visitors. On the contrary, the mere presence of a stranger agitates her considerably for a time; so very weak and delicate is her state of health. Any noise or bustle affects her still more painfully: and I am ashamed to say, that some of her visitors have shewed a great and culpable disregard for her feelings, and subjected her to much unnecessary inconvenience, I remain, Sir &c.

Storyhurst Au. 25, 1817. T GLOVER.

[*Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser,—October* 13.

AUDITORIES.

The invention of architects has been tortured, to afford to a spacious saloon all the possible advantages of sight and sound. A perfect combination of them is impossible; notwithstanding the analogy between the emanation and reflexion of sound, and the similar processes of light. On account of certain properties of the elliptical figure in reflecting both, a concert-room was erected in that form, by Lord Chesterfield, in his mansion at may-fair; and another, called St. Cecilia's Hall, by the Gentlemen amateurs of music, at Edinburgh. Both of these buildings, however, have been blamed, as converging towards the opposite focus of the ellipse, with more energy than harmony, the sound of that particular instrument which happened to be placed in the other. That form of a building which would be most favourable to the ear, were the source of sound to be stationed in a given place, would be the most inconvenient and unpleasant to the eye—it would be the form of a speaking trumpet. Sir Christopher Wren himself acknowledges the difficulty he experienced in the management of this matter in the construction of his fifty churches. "The Romanists, indeed," says he, "may build large churches: it is enough if they hear the murmur of the Mass, and see the elevation of the Host; but ours are to be fitted for auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries as to hold above two thousand persons, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this, in building the parish Church of St. James's, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious, with these qualifications, that hath yet been built; and yet, at a solemn time, when the church was much crowded, I could not discern from the gallery, that 2000 were present.—A moderate voice may be heard 50 feet distant before the preacher, 30 feet on each side, and 20 behind the pulpit; and not this, unless the pronunciation be distinct and equal, without losing the voice at the last word of the sentence, which is commonly emphatical, and, if obscured, spoils the whole sense. A French is heard further than an English preacher, because he raises his voice, and not sinks his last words, I mention this as an insufferable fault in the pronunciation of some of our otherwise excellent preachers; which schoolmasters might correct in the young, as a vicious pronunciation, and not as the Roman orator spoke; for the principal verb is in Latin usually the last word; and if that be lost, what becomes of the sentence?"

ANECDOTES.

A doubtful Case.—On a trial at the assizes for the Country of Derby, an attempt was made to establish the lunacy of a Lady, and to deduce the proofs of it from certain irregularities in her conduct. On that occasion the following conversation took place in Court.

Witness (an Apothecary)—I saw her sweep a large quantity of gallipots, phials, pills and powders into the street.

Judge—I doubt if throwing physic into the street, or as Shakespeare has it, "throw physic to the dogs," be any proofs of madness.

Barrister—True, my Lord; but people in their senses seldom throw away *gallipots* and *phials* whatever they do with the *physic*.

VIEW OF THE CHANGE OF MANNERS IN SCOTLAND DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

"That the manners of the times I write of may be shown in a fuller light, I shall give Mr. Barclay's relation of the most memorable things that passed in his father's house, from the beginning of the century to the year 14, in which his father died.—"My brother," says he, "was married in the year 4, at the age of 21; few men were unmarried after this time of life. I myself was married by my friends at 18, which was thought a proper age. Sir James Stuart's marriage with President Darlymple's second daughter brought together a number of people related to both families. At the signing of the eldest Miss Dalrymple's contract the year before, there was an entire hogshead of wine drank that night, and the number of people at Sir J. Stuart's was little less. The marriage was in the President's house, with as many of the relations as it would hold. The bride's favours were all sewn on her gown, from top to bottom, and round the neck and sleeves. The moment the ceremony was performed, the whole company ran to her, and pulled off the favours; in an instant she was stripped of them all. The next ceremony was the garter, which the bridegroom's man attempted to pull from her leg, but she dropt it on the floor; it was a white and silver ribband, which was cut in small morsels to every one in company. The bride's mother then came in with a basket of favours belonging to the bridegroom: those & the bride's were the same with the bearings of their families, hers pink and white, his blue and gold colour."

The company dined and supped together, and had a ball in the evening; the same next day at Sir James Stuart's. On Sunday there went from the President's house to church 23 couples all in high dress; Mr. Barclay, then a boy, led the youngest Miss Dalrymple, who was the last of them. They filled the galleries of the church from the King's seat to the wing loft. The feasting continued till they had gone through all the friends of the family with a ball every night.

As the baptism was another public ceremony, he goes on to describe it thus:—

"On the fourth week after the lady's delivery, she was set on her bed, on a low footstool, the bed covered with some neat piece of sewed work, or white satin, with three piliows at her back, covered with the same, she in full dress, with a lappit head-dress, and a fan in her hand. Having informed her acquaintance what day she is to see company, they all come and pay their respects to her, standing or walking a little through the room, for there are no chairs; they drink a glass of wine and eat a piece of cake and then give place to others. Towards the end of the week all the friends were asked to what was called the Cummefeails; this was a supper where every gentleman brought a pint of wine to be drunk by him and his wife. The supper was, a ham at the head, and a pyramid of fowls at the bottom, hens and ducks below, partridges at top; there was an eating posset in the middle of the table, with dried fruits and sweet-meats at the sides. When they had finished their supper, the meat was removed, and in an instant every one flies to the sweetmeats to pocket them, on which a scramble ensued, chairs overturned, and every thing on the table, wrenching and pelting at one another with the utmost noise and violence. When all was quiet, they went to the stoups, (for there were no bottles for wine) of which the women had a good share; for, though it was a disgrace to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicated in good company. A few days after this, the same company were asked to the christening, which was always in the church, all in high dress, a number of them young ladies, who were called maiden cummers; one of them presented the child to the father. After the ceremony, they dined and supped together, and the night often concluded by a ball."

ANECDOTE OF MR. SHERIDAN.

"As Mr. Sheridan was coming up to town in one of the public coaches, for the purpose of canvassing Westminster, at the time when Paul was his opponent, he found himself in company with two Westminster electors. In the course of conversation, one of them asked the other to whom he meant to give his vote? When his friends replied, 'To Paul, certainly; for though I think him but a shabby sort of a fellow, I would vote for any one rather than that rascal Sheridan!

"'Do you know Sheridan?' asked the stranger.

"'Not I, Sir,' answered the Gentleman; 'or should I wish to know him.'

"The conversation dropped here; but when the party alighted to breakfast, Sheridan called aside the other Gentleman, and said—

"'Pray who is that very agreeable friends of your's? He is one of the pleasantest fellows I ever met with, and I should be glad to know his name?'

"'His name is Mr. T——; he is an eminent lawyer, and resides in Lincoln's Inn fields.'

"Breakfast over, the party resumed their seats in the coach; soon after which, Sheridan turned the discourse to the law. 'It is, said he, a fine profession. Men may rise from it to the highest eminence in the State; and it gives vast scope to the display of talent; many of the most virtuous and noble characters recorded in our history have been lawyers. I am sorry, however, to add, that some of the greatest rascals have also been lawyers; but of all the rascals of lawyers I ever heard of, the greatest is one T——, who lives in Lincoln's Inn fields.'

"'I am Mr. T——,' said the Gentleman.

"'And I am Mr. Sheridan,' was the reply.

"The jest was instantly seen, they shook hands, and instead of voting against the facetious orator, the lawyer exerted himself warmly in promoting the election."

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